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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Appeals to Legion

Group Privileges Are Barred

Japan Opens Key Korean Line

Palestine Absorbs Many Jews

A.F. of L. Wants Industrial Say

Britain-France Recall R-101

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT appeals to the American Legion at Chicago to help him maintain the unity and the credit of the nation. He sees sectionalism and class distinction as the two enemies of the unity which can save the country. The people are less and less tolerant of benefits for one group of citizens which must be paid for by others. Special benefits cannot be given to a man over all other men merely because he fulfilled his basic citizen's obligation and wore a uniform. An ex-soldier should not receive a pension for disabilities not connected with his service. The President believes in the veterans. He calls them to the colors again—Their aid is absolutely essential to the nation's recovery.

¶ President Roosevelt, en route to the Legion convention at Chicago, announces a new plan for supplying necessities to the unemployed. This relief program contemplates expenditures of $330,000,000, approximately the sum sliced from veterans' benefits in the economy drive. A corporation to buy and distribute family staples is established under chairmanship of Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator. The plan aims at two definite purposes. It is to remove the price-depressing surpluses from American markets—But more, it is to hasten with supplies to those who face a winter of need.

¶ Japan's military strategists realize their dream of a direct short-line railroad from Korea to central and northern Manchuria. The Hsinking-Tumen Railway, linking Keijo-fu, capital of Korea, with Changchun, capital of Manchoukuo, opens to give the Manchurian plains access to Yuki and Seishin, new Japanese ports in northern Korea. The distance from Tokyo to north Manchuria is shortened, Japan is given access to the gates of Vladivostok. The new road is a final link in a system—It reflects Japanese thoroughness in achieving an end.

¶ Palestine is regarded by the League of Nations as offering a partial solution to the problem raised by German Jewish émigrés. In a committee discussion of mandated countries speakers stress the part the Jewish homeland is to play. The matter of Jewish emigration from Germany to Palestine is being dealt with by friendly arrangement between the British and German governments. Over 15,000 Jews were admitted to Palestine in the first half of 1933; only 5000 in all of 1932—Quotas and regulation are necessary for proper absorption.

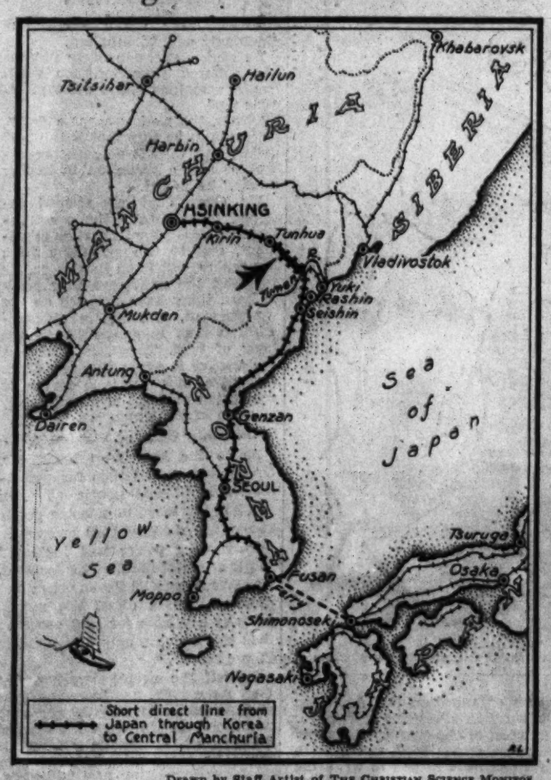
¶ The American Federation of Labor begins a memorable session at Washington. Demanding a universal six-hour day and five-day week, President William Green makes an attack on currency inflation. The Federation sees its opportunity at hand. It claims 4,000,000 members and wants 10,000,000. It voices a specific aim—A new rôle for labor in the management of American industry.

¶ Britain's Labor Party launches itself into new activity and prominence by declaring for adoption of the Roosevelt recovery policy of expansion. Labor's annual conference at Hastings would nationalize all leading banks, thereby removing the chief opposition to reflating the pound to its pre-slump purchasing power. The British Government has declared for higher commodity prices, but has declined to implement the policy by allowing the pound to run in double harness with the dollar—As is usual with borrowed ideas, British Labor would outrun the original.

¶ Europe busily begins a new week. Former Premier Venizelos of Greece, waiting at Istanbul for King Alexander of Yugoslavia, foresees in the happy understanding of four countries a Balkan Locarno. Germany promulgates a revolutionary land law under which Jews may not inherit nor farmers sell or divide land among heirs; but first Germany holds a harvest thanksgiving day, with Chancellor Hitler addressing 400,000 persons in the Wehr Valley. Italy proposes plans for the economic reconstruction of central Europe, extending to the whole industrial field the agricultural coöperative scheme worked out at Stresa—Europe knows prosperity must begin with those needy central countries.

¶ France and Britain feel the touch of a closer sympathy as a granite shaft to the victims of the crash of the British dirigible R-101 is unveiled at Allonne. Premier Daladier inquires whether Anglo-French friendship isn't based on a common desire to maintain a pacific aspect of courage and a common faith in the same ideals of liberty and human dignity. Prime Minister MacDonald says the commemorative monument jointly erected strikes deep—It may have more power and effect than the signing and sealing of many diplomatic pacts.

Strategists' Dream Comes True



Drawn by Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By Ferry to Manchuria

Black Line Shows Complete Route from Japan Via Fusan Through Korea Into North and Central Manchuria, Linking Up With North Korean Ports of Seishin, Yuki and Rashin. Arrow Points to Rail Section Between Tunhua and Tumen River, Completion of Which Brings Line Into Full Use.

Central European Relief Promoted In Italian Plan

Powers Consider Proposal for Regional Conference on Economic Lines

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 2—A new regional economic conference is proposed in the near future to deal with a plan for the economic reconstruction of central Europe which the Italian delegation here has submitted to the major European powers as well as the Little Entente, Austria, Hungary and Poland.

The scheme has not yet been made public, but The Christian Science Monitor understands its purport is to extend to the whole industrial field the plan drawn up at the Stresa conference in September, 1932 for the agricultural coöperation of countries in this area.

Details are set forth in a carefully drafted memorandum which was presented to the interested states Saturday. The Italians stress the fact that they will welcome suggestion for any improvements, and a thorough discussion is therefore anticipated.

Italian spokesmen here point out that special care has been taken to keep the scheme strictly within economic limits and avoid political implications. Nevertheless it is already clear that the whole question bristles with political aspects.

Indeed it is thought here it was the Little Entente's foreknowledge of the impending Italian démarche that made it decide at the Sinaia conference last week to make a bold bid for the inclusion of Greece and Turkey in one big Balkan-Center European bloc which would be so powerful that other states in this area could not afford to stay outside.

The Little Entente's burst of diplomatic activity in this direction has been widely discussed. Color is lent to this explanation of the Little Entente's action by the fact that it coincides with attempts to bring about rapprochement between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria which came to sudden prominence during the week-end with announcement that the two Kings are to meet at Varna shortly. If this rapprochement is successfully engineered it would leave only Austria and Hungary outside the new political and economic grouping of the Danubian states.

Thus the Italian plan to some extent runs counter to the Little Entente's scheme. For while both aim primarily at economic coöperation, Italy is understood to have proposed bilateral agreements, whereas the Little Entente idea is for one large bloc.

Informed observers consider if the bloc system wins, it will set up an impassable barrier to expansionist ideas of any major power in this part of Europe. In the past, states in central eastern Europe have been suspicious that not only has Germany been looking somewhat enviously in their direction, but Italy also.

However that may be, it is admitted that Italy's action on this occasion has been studiously correct. And all commentators agree there is such a crying need for political as well as economic peace in Central Europe that the Italian plan is certain of sympathetic consideration.

New Trinidad Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Trinidad may soon have a new issue of postage stamps to take the place of the present issue, which was brought out in 1922. A committee has been appointed by the Governor to prepare a design, which is expected to be based on drawings depicting local agricultural products.

Japanese Obtain Quick Route Into North Manchuria

New Railway Track Gives Short-Cut Military Way to Hsinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan, Oct. 2 — The dream of Japanese military strategists for a direct short-line rail service from Korea to central and northern Manchuria materialized yesterday with the opening of through traffic on the new Hsinking-Tumen Railway, which links Manchoukuo's capital with the capital of Korea and provides direct transit from the new north Korean ports of Yuki and Seishin to the North Manchurian plains.

Military attachés here describe the railway as destined to be of vital importance in the event of a new Russo-Japanese war—and some of them consider such a war as entirely possible within the next few years. It links up the old north Korean railway system which extended northward from Seoul and along the Korean coast, opposite Vladivostok, to the Tumen River with the old Chinese lines from Hsinking (Changchun) to Kirin and Tunghua.

The Chinese lines were rebuilt with heavy rails and new equipment immediately after Japan's armies started their forward march in Manchuria on Sept. 18, 1931 and the missing sections, from Tunghua to

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Green Voices Sharp Attack On Inflation

Head of Labor Federation Addresses Convention at Washington

Eulogizes Roosevelt

Finds Many of NRA Codes Inadequate—Repeats Stand for 30-Hour Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Opening amid scenes of enthusiasm rare in the annals of organized workers in America, the fifty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor got under way today with an address by Mr. William Green, its president, calling for support of President Roosevelt, an even faster tempo in unionization, a universal six-hour day, five-day week, and winding up with a surprise attack on currency inflation.

It was the latter subject which attracted chief immediate attention despite the other important matters crowded into a fighting, extemporaneous speech carried over the country by radio and delivered before an immediate audience of several thousand wildly applauding union executives.

The other matters which Mr. Green took up were more or less anticipated, though the vigor which he put into his talk, and his courage in sounding the keynote at the momentous labor gathering without notes or a prepared address drew wide comment.

Came as Complete Surprise

But Mr. Green's forcible warning against currency inflation came as a complete surprise. It was at once the subject for excited speculation.

If his views carry the federation with them it will mean powerful support to Mr. Roosevelt in resisting demands of radical inflationists, and will strengthen his hand on his whole fiscal policy, since Labor might normally be supposed to be on the other side of the fence.

Mr. Green's speech today was a pean of praise for Mr. Roosevelt, although he went out of his way to declare that many NRA codes are inadequate from the labor view. The federation has a membership just under 4,000,000 he said, which is within 50,000 of the all-time 1920 peak.

"The workers are marching, organizing, keeping step and coming with up into the American Federation of Labor in unprecedented numbers," he declared. "They are coming in because they realize there is a new day and a new deal."

Coercion previously kept workers from joining unions, Mr. Green asserted, but now all that was changed. The convention's duty was to sound an invitation for more and still more members and declare that its full strength would be thrown around every worker "who dares to step out and join our ranks."

Wage Assurance Demanded

Mr. Green put his remarks on inflation at the end. He said it should be resisted unless coupled with the assurance for labor that wages would be boosted as fast as prices went up. Without such assurance, he

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

He Presides Over Legion in Chicago

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

Louis A. Johnson

New York to Cast Millions of Votes In Mayor Battle

Early Registration Urged Since Single Ballot Brings Victory

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Mortgaged to the bankers for four years and carrying a public debt of $2,300,000,000—one-ninth of that for the entire nation—New York City is entering today upon a month of political turmoil for control of City Hall such as it has not known in many decades.

Never were more elaborate preparations made to bring out registration, nor the outcome so completely in the hands of the voters, with four candidates in the field and a plurality not necessary to election, the winner needing to poll only one more vote than his nearest opponents.

As the campaign opens, it seems that the chances of Mr. Joseph V. McKee, candidate for Mayor on an independent Democratic ticket with the backing of Mr. Edward J. Flynn and Postmaster-General James A. Farley, and Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion standard bearer, are nearly even, with Major LaGuardia having a slight edge on it.

In Shadow of President

The McKee showing is seen as due in large part to the strategy already apparent in his camp to make his chances of winning appear excellent from the start and to remove all doubt that it has the White House imprimatur, just short of declaration by the President himself.

Meanwhile, however, the Fusionists persist in believing in the neutrality of the President in the mayoralty situation Major LaGuardia who was a pioneer in many of the policies which now make the foundation of the Roosevelt National Recovery Administration program and, even in the midst of preparing for his campaign, has found time to speak before retail and textile groups upholding the purposes of that program, is foremost in this view, basing his belief on the way in which partisan politics have been laid aside to support the President in national affairs.

"President Roosevelt, whom I admire, has twice stated that he will not interfere in local contests and that he will take no part in this municipal election," Major LaGuardia said. "I want to believe Franklin D. Roosevelt, and I do, and I say that when Farley and Flynn seek to create the impression that the President is backing McKee, such statements are not true and are a disservice to the President in these critical times."

Fusion efforts will be directed almost wholly to creating an intelli-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

People Urged to Put Peace Ahead of War By Bishop in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—The people of the United States should make it known that they really wish to prepare for peace, it was urged by the Rt. Rev. George Craig Stewart, Bishop of Chicago (Episcopal), who spoke at the opening meeting of the twenty-seventh season of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club last night.

On the eve of the reconvening of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, it is imperative, Bishop Stewart said, to bring pressure to bear on statesmen to let them know how the people of the world really feel about the question of war and peace. He urged that bombs and poisonous gas be eliminated from warfare and that munitions be made only by governments and not by private companies.

"The people of the world—the fathers and mothers and sons and daughters—are against war," he continued. "I have talked to many against it. In fact no one really wants war unless it be a few munitions manufacturers.

"Humanity is not a council of nations, but a council of individuals who have many points of contact outside of government. They are interested in making a constructive world. As people usually get what they prepare for, why not prepare for peace?" the bishop declared.

Roosevelt Warns Legion Not to Ask Compensation For Post-War Disabilities

President Clarifies Bonus Stand

The text of the address of President Roosevelt to the American Legion convention follows:

I am glad to come here as your guest and I am glad to have the right to come here as your comrade. I have come because I have faith in the American Legion and in all other veterans of our wars. The right which I have to come here works both ways, because as long as I am in the White House you have the right to come and see me there.

But my relationship with you is not a matter of the past six months; it dates back to the war days when I participated with you, not only in this country but also on the North Sea and in the Channel and on the actual fighting front in France.

I want to talk with you about the problem of government, the difficulties which you and I as Americans have faced and solved, and those which we still face. I recognize and appreciate, and the nation recognizes and appreciates, the patience, the loyalty and the willingness to make sacrifices shown by the overwhelming majority of the veterans of our country during the trying period from which we are beginning successfully to emerge.

What Patriotism Means

I want to talk to you about national unity. Let us look at it as a living thing—not a mere theory resting in books, or otherwise apart from everyday business of men. It means that we all live under a common government, trade with each other, pay common taxes, give to and receive from a common protective government. To recognize national unity, to hold it above all else, seeing that upon it depends our common welfare, is just another way to say we have patriotism.

You and I who served in the World War know that we represented a united nation in the time of danger to world civilization. But you and I know also that national unity is as essential in time of peace as in time of war. If this country is worth living in, if this flag of ours is worth living under, if our social order means anything to us, then this country of ours is worth defending every day and every year of the life of every individual one of us.

It is because I am unwilling to live myself, or to have my children or grandchildren live, under an alien flag or an alien form of government, that I believe in the fundamental obligation of citizenship to don the uniform of our country, to carry arms in its defense when our country and the things it stands for are attacked.

Two Common Enemies

But there are two enemies of national unity, sectionalism and class, and if the spirit of sectionalism or the spirit of class is allowed to grow strong, or to prevail, it means the end of national unity and the end of patriotism.

Some people who visit us from other lands still find it difficult to credit a fact that a nation sprung from many sources, a nation 130,000,000 strong, a nation stretching 3000 miles from east to west, is, in all the great essentials of its civilization, a homogeneous whole; for not only do we speak one language, not only are the customs and habits of our people similar in every part of the continent, but we have given repeated proof on many occasions, and especially in recent years, that

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For Pay When Justified, but Not for Building Up Class Privilege

Speaks at Convention

Stresses Need for Federal Economy on Veterans and Asks Their Coöperation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—Although the Government maintains a responsibility for those veterans disabled by war service, it will not grant "special benefits" to those who have incurred a disability after their service has terminated, President Roosevelt told members of the American Legion in convention here today.

Pointing out that merely because he wore a uniform a man should not expect privileges "over and above all other citizens," the President assured the Legionnaires that the Government would give the same relief it gives to others in caring for those veterans who are disabled from causes unconnected with war service but unable to care for themselves.

Discussing the need for the economy regulations which affected veteran compensation, the President pointed out that "industry cannot be restored, people cannot be put back to work, banks cannot be kept open, human suffering cannot be cared for, if the Government itself is bankrupt."

The President's trip to Chicago was contemplated for several weeks but the final word was given at the "eleventh hour," against the advice of friends.

Demands Full Protection

"Fight for peace," "strengthen our defenses," and "restore disability benefits," were some of the messages given in speeches by leaders of the Legion, forecasting the official action of the body. In his annual report Mr. Louis A. Johnson, retiring national commander, said:

"The Legion has kept the faith and I am happy to report that we are emerging from the dark years of national emergency and crisis with greater solidarity and more closely welded together than ever before in our history."

Mr. Johnson asked that the benefits provided for dependents of veterans as established in the World War Veterans' Act be resumed and maintained as the Government's policy, and that in no event shall widows and dependent children of war veterans be without Government protection.

He reported that Legion membership, due to economic conditions largely, decreased from its all time peak of 1,053,909 in 1931 to 931,373 in 1932.

Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Governor of Indiana, former national commander of the Legion, at the Fidac annual breakfast yesterday told this international group that "those who constituted the armed forces must now unite as citizens to insure the peace which their victory made possible. In this sense the World War is not done."

The armed forces who won the war must now see that politicians do not lose the peace, he said, and believed this group had the patriotism to carry out the job.

France and Italy Represented

Greetings from French veterans and an invitation to hold the convention in Paris four years hence were brought to Chicago by Count Adalbert de Chambrun, commander of the Eighteenth Army Corps at Bordeaux. He is representing the French Government and the Anciens Combattants of France.

Senatore Guglielmo Marconi of Italy, inventor of wireless telegraphy, and the Marchessa Marconi, coming for the conclave, were swept up in a whirl of civic functions in their honor. Gov. Henry Horner, of Illinois, found a chance at a banquet to welcome Signor Marconi as one of the very great benefactors of the human race. He was scheduled for a convention address today, and is honored by Marconi Day at a Century of Progress exposition.

Meanwhile, although the election is three days away, delegates are busy lining up votes for the contest for national commander. Seven candidates so far have their eyes on the post. They are: Mr. George W. Malone of Nevada, Mr. Ray Murphy of Iowa, Mr. Vilas Whaley of Wisconsin, Mr. Edward A. Hayes of Illinois, Mr. Sam Reynolds of Nebraska, Gen. Milton A. Rockford of Maryland, and Mr. Lynn Brandon of Mississippi.

Sessions of the American Legion Auxiliary, which continue till Thursday, began today with Mrs. S. Alford Blackburn of Versailles, Ky., national president, in charge. The auxiliary's rehabilitation and child-welfare work was advanced by this year's Memorial Day poppy sale, it was reported by Mrs. James Morris, of Bismarck, N. D.

Quick Way to Peace in Industry Claimed for New Italian System

Elimination of One-Sided Labor Contracts by Compelling Subordination of Private Interest to Needs of Industry Tried by Corporative State

Fascism, started in Italy, has spread rapidly, in one form or another, to other countries, bringing many millions of people under the dictatorial form of government. Italian Fascism is based on what is known as the corporative state, now in its experimental stage under Signor Mussolini's guidance. It is timely, therefore, to give a comprehensive account of this new form of state. This task has been undertaken by the Rome correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in six articles—to appear on alternate days—of which this is the third.*

By Paul Cremona

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME—The Labor Charter, approved by the Fascist Grand Council on the night of April 21, 1927—the Fascist Labor Day—as a manifestation of faith and will with which the Fascist régime intended to prove that the forces of production could perfectly well be harmonized for the general well-being of the nation, is the fundamental document of the Fascist Revolution, which sets forth the basic ideals of Italy's labor policy. Heralded as a new Magna Charta for Labor, this document represents for the Fascist Revolution what the declaration of the Rights of Man represented for the French Revolution.

The charter is divided into four sections, and contains 30 articles. It deals progressively with the Corporative State and its organization, with the collective contracts of labor and the minimum guarantees of labor, with the employment offices, and, finally, with the problems of insurance, aid, education and instruction of workers. It is not a collection of laws or other rules passed by the Fascist Government previous to its promulgation, but merely a declaration of general ideals on which the whole Fascist labor and social legislation is based, and will likewise serve as a guide for future legislation in the matter.

The charter asserts the subordination of the individual's interests to those of the nation; proclaims work to be a social duty, and as such entitled to the protection of the state. It regards private initiative in the field of production as the most effective and useful instrument of the national interest, but at the same time, holds the organizers of industry responsible to the state for results.

Workers Held Partners

Under it, all workers are to be considered as active partners in the enterprise—the direction and management of which is, however, vested solely and unequivocally in the employers. Manufacturers are expected to promote, by all means in their power, the rationalization and technical progress of their respective undertakings, while bodies representing persons exercising a profession or an art, and the association of public employees, assist in safeguarding the interest of art, science and letters, the improvement of production, and the attainment of the moral ends of the corporative organization.

Intervention by the state in economic production takes place only when private initiative is lacking or insufficient, or when the political interests of the state are involved. Such intervention may assume the form of control, assistance or direct management. Thus the development and improvement of production is normally secured by the private initiative of the business world aided by the efforts of professional and labor unions, but when occasion demands the state steps in to safeguard national, which must always have precedence over individual, interests. The state, there-

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Memorial Ceremony In France Supports British Friendship

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 2 — Franco-British friendships have been strengthened, in the opinion of the French press, by the ceremony at Allonne yesterday in memory of the victims of the crash of the British dirigible R-101 there in 1930.

The Paris papers emphasize the significance of the meeting of the Prime Ministers of the two nations at the foot of the simple granite shaft which was erected by both French and British contributions, and special prominence was given to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's declaration that "this monument may have more power and effect than scores of diplomatic documents signed and sealed."

There was no effort to pretend that the words of sympathy exchanged by Mr. MacDonald and M. Edouard Daladier have any direct political significance, but there is evidence that French opinion is now beginning to understand better and appreciate more the value which an Englishman attaches to the unwritten bonds of mutual friendship and ideals. As M. Daladier queried, "Is not Anglo-French friendship based on a common desire to maintain the pacific aspect of courage, and on common faith in the same ideal of liberty and human dignity?"

Lindberghs Arrive In Oslo From Tallin

OSLO, Norw., Oct. 2 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here yesterday after a 4½-hour flight across the Baltic Sea from Tallin, Estonia.

Part of the way out, the American flier said, they encountered fog which forced them to turn back, but later better conditions were found and they decided to continue on to Oslo. Only a few spectators in addition to the United States Minister and the commander of the Norwegian air force were present at the landing.

Shoe Factories Face NRA Dilemma As Retailers Try to Shade Prices

"Chiseling" is not the exclusive property of any one branch of industry. This became apparent today when it was learned that it is not the unscrupulous manufacturer alone who "chisels" his workers, but the unfair retailer as well who "chisels" the manufacturer.

Large buyers of shoes, mail order houses particularly, are today controverting the objective of the NRA by promising orders if certain stipulated reductions are made in prices. A certain shoe town in Maine, it has been discovered, finds a rich order dangling before it, if it will agree to reduce shoe prices. Thus the manufacturers are caught between the horns of a dilemma. If they refuse, their plants will stand idle; if they agree, the wages of labor will have to be reduced.

Large buyers long have made a practice of using their tremendous bargaining power to effect lower prices to themselves, but today the practice is particularly odious and burdensome. Like many other subversive practices, this one may be eradicated through the "New Deal."

The manufacturers through their association see the means of defeating this practice, according to a secretary of a powerful shoe association today. Invested for the first time with the means of unified action, the manufacturers are determined, he said, to stand out against these trade depressers. If they are successful, here is a specific illustration of destructive competition yielding ground as planned under the NRA.

The shoe industry of today is apparently waiting to see if Mr. Hugh Johnson, Recovery Administrator, meant what he said when he declared the merit clause would be barred in all future codes. Manufacturers are unanimous, Mr. Ernest A. Burrill, executive secretary of the Associated Shoe Manufacturers, Inc., declared, in the view that the merit clause should be included in the code to protect the manufacturer as labor is protected by Provision 7 of the NRA.

Mr. Burrill anticipates the lull in shoe manufacturing to last perhaps until next December. Shoe plants recorded great acceleration of production in the first six months of 1933. So great was that acceleration in the shoe industry that 206,000,000 pairs of shoes were produced as contrasted with about 120,000,000 pairs in the corresponding six months in 1932. This increase represents 21 per cent, and if the same rate of increase were maintained throughout the year, the output of the peak years, 1928 and 1929, would be far exceeded.

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Monday, Oct. 2, 1933

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Things Present

With Mr. Abbot as our guide, we visit the garden colonies of Scandinavia today. "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

The Casual Day makes another appearance on the back page. Look for it on Mondays and Thursdays.

Your Greek friend who is studying English may thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

Another clever typewriter drawing appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Basic English is being discussed a great deal these days. A comprehensive article on the subject will appear on tomorrow's Progress in Education page.

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening page (with its always helpful Hobbies and Hints column), and another Letter Puzzle on the Daily Features page.

Roosevelt Nears Chicago to Talk With Legion Men

Works on Speech and Plans for Support of Needy Aboard Train

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt neared Chicago today busy with a gigantic farm and unemployment relief plan as he prepared to talk to the American Legion.

Departing suddenly late yesterday from his Hyde Park home to attend the opening session of the Legion convention and the Century of Progress, Mr. Roosevelt announced on his way his newly-completed deal to establish a corporation for purchase and distribution of necessities of life to the unemployed.

By coincidence this relief program contemplates about $330,000,000 in federal expenditures or approximately the sum sliced from the veterans' comperisations under his economy drive.

The President disregarded the advice of many friends to go today to crowded Chicago to face and talk to his fellow members of the American Legion about the New Deal in Government finances, which involved a reduction in veterans' allowances.

He wrote his speech last night and early today on board the special train after first completing arrangements for the new government nonprofit corporation to administer the plan for taking the wasting surpluses from American markets and providing for the needy.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, was appointed chairman of the Government corporation which was charged by the President with the dual objective of aiding the millions of unemployed and removing the price-depressing loads of surpluses from the American markets.

Stimulation of agriculture prices and assurance of the wants of the destitute was the double goal which Mr. Roosevelt said he wanted. Purchase of all kinds of foodstuffs as well as clothing and fuel is contemplated.

The President was ready today before the American Legion to outline in further detail this program as well as to talk to the veterans about their compensations.

Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied him. Suddenly breaking up the summer White House at Hyde Park late yesterday, the President also took with him the staff maintained there. Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre and Mr. Stephen T. Early, secretaries, were with him together with Col. Edwin M. Watson, military aide.

He goes directly from the train to the meeting hall of the American Legion. After his talk there he motors to the administration building of the Century of Progress exposition to have lunch with Governor Horner, Mayor Kelly of Chicago and officers of the fair.

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THE COLLINGWOOD
45 West 35th St.
NEW YORK
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone.
Single from $2 Double from $3

Boston Can Buy 'El' With NRA Aid, Engineer Declares

NRA guns have been trained on the financial barriers to public ownership of Boston's rapid transit system.

A saving of $45,000,000, more than the amount Mayor James M. Curley estimates it will take to go forward with two major subway projects, can be effected by purchasing the transit system under NRA provisions, according to a plan outlined by one of the city's engineers.

Mr. James D. Burns, consulting engineer, refers the experts to the Public Works Section of the NRA which allows aid to communities wishing to embark on projects for the relief of the jobless. The Government gives the most encouragement to such revenue-paying projects as the Boston subway program.

The Legislature will get a chance to pass on the plan at its next session. In essence, it seems to abate the chief objection to public ownership—the cost of shifting from private to public administration.

Work for 6000 to 7000 of Greater Boston's unemployed; a minimum wage of $15 a week; a pay roll of $900,000 a week; steady employment for five to six years; savings of 3 to 3½ per cent on funds borrowed are features of Mr. James D. Burns' program, which foresees public ownership and an immediate start on the Mayor's program of bettering the transit service.

Boston Welcomes New British Consul

Quietly, without firing of cannon or other ceremonial courtesies rated by His Britannic Majesty's Consuls-General, Mr. Hugh Alexander Ford arrived in Boston yesterday to take charge of the British Consulate here.

Mr. Ford was one of 1071 passengers in the White Star Line's motor vessel Georgic which called here yesterday to debark passengers en route from Liverpool to New York. Mr. Francis E. Evans, Vice-Consul, went down the bay to greet the new Consul-General at Quarantine. Mr. James A. Brannen, another Vice-Consul, met Mr. Ford at Commonwealth Pier.

Mr. Ford succeeds Mr. George Bailey Beak, retired. He comes here from a four-year term as Consul-General at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa. He also has served in Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

New York to Cast Millions of Votes In Mayor Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

gent opinion; to showing that both Mayor John P. O'Brien, who heads the organization Democratic ticket, and Mr. McKee are tools of the bosses—the one openly, the other covertly. Their official record will be shown and the charge proved, Fusion leaders declare.

Impartial observers declare the McKee showing on election day will be in proportion to voter ability to distinguish between the non-partisan objective of the Fusion ticket and the Farley-Flynn and Curry-McCooey tickets, together with the extent of the revolt against the "boss control" system.

The O'Brien candidacy gets off to a poor third at the start of the race. This is not because of any personal feeling on the part of the Democratic rank and file against Mayor O'Brien. In fact, expressions of personal sympathy for him are heard in many quarters.

The situation within Tammany Hall makes note of these accomplishments apparently easy. Tammany is split wide open. How complete this division has gone through the hall was strikingly illustrated at a meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Charities here last night, when Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Mayor O'Brien and Mr. Farley sat on the stage without any exchange of greetings whatsoever.

Political Clashes Injure Many at Cork

CORK, Irish Free State, Oct. 2 (AP)—Between 30 and 40 persons were injured yesterday after clashes following rival meetings of the Blue Shirts and the Irish Republican Army. The day ended without serious trouble.

There were sustained clashes between opposing factions on side streets leading to the grand parade where the Blue Shirt meeting was held. The I. R. A. meeting was close by.

General Eoin O'Duffy, one of the heads of the United Ireland Party, said in a speech that his political group was not opposed to the present Government because it is Republican, but because it pretends to be so many things that it is not.

"Consciously or unconsciously, the policy of the Government is moving toward Communism every day," he said.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Parkman Gains Backing

Had Hercules been bidden to change a Democrat to a Republican he probably would have rested his sinews in admitted defeat. But not so Senator Henry Parkman Jr., Republican candidate for Mayor of Boston. He received today the indorsement of Mrs. James J. Storrow, hitherto prominent Democratic leader.

* * *

Mrs. Storrow, who donated $1,000,000 to the Charles River basin project and who merits a high place among Boston's philanthropists, brings powerful backing to Senator Parkman's candidacy, which is daily rolling up voting strength.

* * *

Blue Eagle Over Schoolhouse

The Blue Eagle may perch many places, but if he perches on the desks of the school children he is promptly shooed away. The Boston School Committee along with school committees in other municipalities recently authorized a flyer to the schools explaining principles of the recovery plan. The response was immediate.

Letters appeared in various papers condemning what they termed the propagandizing of the schools. Opponents of the recovery act wasted no time is turning this flyer into a manifesto of fascism and dictatorship.

* * *

Wooing Organized Vote

Candidates Parkman, Mansfield and Sullivan are today before the Good Government Association, telling why they should be elected Mayor of Boston, and why the association should support them for office. These three aspirants for Mayor Curley's throne are the only ones yet to accept the "Goo Goo's" invitation to the many Mayor-seekers in Boston to come down and sit around the association's council table.

* * *

And so today in true political and oratorical fashion the three confident candidates are telling their story to the association . . . a story of their ability and qualifications to fill the highest city office . . . a story of how they are going to control the destinies of Boston. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is evidently going to be the Good Government Association theme song in handing out their banner of support in the popular mayoralty campaign.

Putting Sand on the Tracks

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

President Calls on Legion To Do Its Part in Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

we are willing to forego sectional advantage where such advantage can be obtained only by one part of the country at the expense of another.

The other enemy of national unity is class distinction, and you and I are well aware of the simple fact that as every day passes, the people of this country are less and less willing to tolerate benefits for one group of citizens which must be paid for by others.

You have been willing to live for American unity. You have understood that this is the very foundation of the Americanism for which you stand, in which you believe, and to which you and I swore allegiance when we became American Legionnaires.

Back to Fundamentals

For several years past the benefits of American life were threatened. The crisis came in the spring of this year. It was necessary to meet that crisis. Again it was necessary for all of us to go back to fundamentals.

Millions were out of work, the banks were closed. The credit of the Government itself was threatened. The car was stalled. Obviously, the first objective was to get the engine running again. It is true that we succeeded in reopening the great majority of the banks, but this would not have been possible if at the same time we had not been able to restore the credit of the Government.

In speaking of national credit, we are again dealing with a real thing, not a theory in books. There is such a thing as national credit. It depends upon national unity. Without it, the Government cannot get the money to give. You and I depend upon it, and in a right sense your welfare and mine rests upon it.

That is not just an academic proposition. Industry cannot be restored, people cannot be put back to work, banks cannot be kept open, human suffering cannot be cared for if the Government itself is bankrupt. We realize now that the great human values, not for you alone but for all American citizens, rest upon the unimpaired credit of the United States.

Not in a Special Class

It was because of this that we undertook to take the National Treasury out of the red and put it into the black. And in the doing of it we laid down two principles which directly affected benefits to veterans—to you and to veterans of other wars.

The first principle, following inevitably from the obligation of citizens to bear arms, is that the Government has a responsibility for and towards those who suffered injury or contracted disease while serving in its defense.

The second principle is that no person, because he wore a uniform, must thereafter be placed in a special class of beneficiaries over and above all other citizens.

The fact of wearing a uniform does not mean that he can demand and receive from his Government a benefit which no other citizen receives. It does not mean that because a person served in the defense of his country, performed a basic obligation of citizenship, he should receive a pension from his Government because of a disability incurred after his service had terminated, and not conected with that service.

Justice Where Due

It does mean, however, that those who were injured in or as a result of their service, are entitled to receive adequate and generous compensation for their disabilities. It does mean that generous care shall be extended to the dependents of those who died in or as a result of service to their country.

To carry out these principles, the people of this country can and will pay in taxes the sums which it is necessary to raise. To carry out these principles will not bankrupt your Government, nor throw its bookkeeping into the red.

Every person who has made honest study knows that mistakes, many of them, have been made during the course of 15 years. I personally know that mistakes in individual cases and inequalities affecting various groups have occurred during the past six months.

But at the same time there stands out the fact which you know—that many of these mistakes have been rectified and that we have the definite purpose of doing justice not only to the mass but, in so far as possible, to every individual as well.

Furthermore, it is my hope that in so far as justice concerns those whose disabilities are, as a matter of fact, of war service origin, the Government will be able to extend even more generous care than is now provided under existing regulations. It is to these men that our obligation exists.

Third Leg to Tripod

To these two broad principles the time has come, I believe, for us to add a third. There are many veterans of our wars to whom disability and sickness unconnected with war service has come. To them the Federal Government owes the application of the same rule which it has laid down for the relief of other cases of involuntary want or destitution.

In other words, if the individual affected can afford to pay for his own treatment he cannot call on any form of Government aid. If he has not the wherewithal to take care of himself, it is first of all the duty of his community to take care of him and next the duty of his state. Only if under these circumstances his own community and his own state are unable, after reasonable effort, to care for him, then, and then only, should the Federal Government offer him hospitalization and care.

The young men of this country who today, in the event of war, would bear the first brunt of national defense, think of us of the American Legion as middle-aged people. You and I are not yet ready to admit that we have "one foot in the grave." We think of ourselves, and with some justification perhaps, as people of some experience, of some maturity of judgment, of a position in the community which carries responsibilities.

We believe we have influence as individuals and we believe that as an organization the American Legion has enormous power for the good of the country for many years to come. It is not enough that you have helped to write the history of America. It is a fact that much of the future history of America will be a history which you will help to make. Your future interests are inseparable from those of other citizens, and granting that your interest in the disabled and dependent comrades is first upon your program, I ask in addition your cooperation in the great program of national rehabilitation in which you and I are equally engaged.

Ouiside of Politics

The charter of the Legion keeps it out of partisan politics. The strength and the very existence of the Legion depend on the maintenance of that principle. You are not here as Republicans or Democrats. You are here, as you should be, as Americans to work with your Government for the good of the average citizen. I am grateful to the Legion for the splendid stand it has taken—for the "battle order" it has issued.

The realization of our national program cannot be attained in six months. Reemployment has proceeded only a part of the way. From week to week there will be ups and downs, but the net result is a consistent gain. The freezing of credits has been stopped and the ice is definitely melting. Farm income has been increased; it must be further increased. Industry has picked up, but an increased purchasing power must stimulate it further.

Your task and mine are similar. Each one of us must play an individual part in our own field in dealing with these many problems but at the same time we must realize that the individual part belongs to a closely related whole—the national unity of purpose and of action.

I ask your further and even greater efforts in our program of national recovery. You who wore the uniform, you who served, you who took the oath of allegiance to the American Legion, you who support the ideals of American citizenship, I have called to the colors again. As your Commander-in-Chief and your comrade, I am confident that you will respond.

Military Order Elects Ijams

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Lieut.-Col. George E. Ijams, assistant chief of the Veterans' Bureau, was elected president of the Military Order of the World War as its convention closed Saturday. Col. Walter M. Pratt of Boston was elected chairman of the Trust Fund. The organization adopted a resolution opposing America's entry into the League of Nations or the World Court.

Tinley Heads National Guard

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. M. A. Tinley of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was elected president of the National Guard Association of the United States, succeeding Brig.-Gen. Claude V. Birkhead of San Antonio. Brig.-Gen. James W. Hanson, Augusta, Me., was elected a vice-president.

Green Delivers Surprise Attack Upon Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

asserted, labor would stand unflinchingly against inflation.

He said workers in other nations had suffered from inflation when "wages remained static while prices went up."

"When the worker earns a dollar he wants to be sure that it is a real dollar, and that it does not represent to him a reduction in buying power," he added.

Mr. Green's address seemed designed to emphasize the conservative features of the federation movement, and to win sympathy from the general public on that score. He reviewed the sufferings four years of hard times have inflicted on the workingman, and declared his patriotism was unquestioned in the hour of trial. Today, he declared, the worker is supporting the Chief Executive with patriotic fervor as contrasted with the niggardly policy of some of the employers.

Monthly Gain of $310,000,000

As to the New Deal itself, Mr. Green said it had thus far put 2,800,000 additional people at work and had increased purchasing power at the rate of $310,000,000 per month.

Purchasing power had increased 25 per cent since March, he declared. However, a parallel rise in prices had occurred, which offset the money actually available for new goods so that the increase only amounted to 17 per cent.

Indeed the average worker, Mr. Green declared, has increased purchasing power of only 6.9 per cent, while his cost of living has advanced 7.1 per cent. Where the country has made its great gain in purchasing power is in putting new millions of formerly idle workers back on pay rolls.

High Praise for Roosevelt

Unstinted praise was accorded Mr. Roosevelt. "We must have faith in the New Deal," Mr. Green said, "in the Recovery Act, in its administrative officials, and, above all, faith in that peerless leader—the President of the United States." A burst of applause met this statement. At an earlier point he brought a similar cheer by declaring the country had passed from a period of "innocuous quietude and inactivity to a period of action, action, action!"

As vigorously as any point made was Mr. Green's criticism of certain NRA codes on hour and wage provisions.

"In some of these codes, according to our mature and best judgment," he said, "the hours of labor are so long that in operation they will not absorb a single new worker in the industry. Unemployment will not be overcome—idle workers cannot get back—until we face this issue boldly and uncompromisingly with a six-hour day and five-day week."

Complete Unionization Urged

As a final note Mr. Green declared the time had arrived when the success of the Recovery Act required the "unionization of every trade and every calling in every town and city in the country."

Like every big organization, the Federation of Labor has its internal politics, and in the present juncture it is a struggle between so-called old-guard, or "conservative factions," and new progressive, or radical groups. Mr. Green stands with the former, and efforts are being made to weaken his hold.

Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the biggest single industrial union in the federation, the United Mine Workers, seeks increased power, and is trying to get it by enlarging the executive council. He seeks to raise its membership from 11 to 25. It will be one of the big issues of the convention.

Again there is the question of bringing the 125,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers into the federation. Their leader is Mr. Sidney Hillman, who is said to be agreeable to the step. Such a union will bring one of the most liberal workers' groups in the country into the old-fashioned federation council chamber.

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63 Washington St., Providence, R. I.
Now open for the season
Luncheons, 75c to 45c
Served from 11:30 to 2:30
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Delicious Home Made Salads, Cakes and Pies.
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Foot Delight Shoes
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A Pair $7.50
Magic Ease in the Smartest of Shoes
Many with the new Highwalker heels, give low heel comfort with high heel style and grace. Sizes 3 to 9, AAA to C.
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—now in progress, continuing through October 7th
One of the most important merchandising events of the Fall season. Prices are extremely low, and in view of changing market conditions the unusual values offered should prove to be a great money-saving opportunity for you.
For whatever you need—for home or family use, shop at The Shepard Stores and buy NOW. Mail and telephone orders filled—De-7500.

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9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
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New Tax Club Now Open
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One Great Leader Says of Another—
"Essolene leads the field, because Essolene is made by the Industry's Leader"
"Next to baseball I know motor fuel best. I've sold it for years. I sell it now—all winter long—down in Memphis, after the season's over.
"And let me tell you, folks, it takes a leader to deliver the goods—in baseball or in motor fuel. That's why you can depend on Essolene—the largest oil organization in the world is behind it. When the Colonial Beacon Oil Company says—'Essolene *guarantees* smoother performance' that certainly means you'll *get* smoother performance.
"I use nothing but Essolene and Essolube Motor Oil in my car.
"You'll get quick starting, smooth pick-up, mileage and economy with Essolene that you never could get in the old-fashioned gasolines. Take my word for it."
(Bill) Terry
MANAGER OF N. Y. GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS—1933
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Recovery Policy Of U. S. Indorsed By British Labor

Delegates Open Conference, Confident of Winning in Next Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

HASTINGS, Eng., Oct. 2—The British Labor Party opened its annual conference here today, confident in the electoral advantage it now enjoys of being the sole political group in the United Kingdom standing for Britain's adoption of the Roosevelt expansionist recovery policy.

This party, which is represented at the conference by a thousand delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom, would promote such a policy by nationalizing all of the chief banks, thereby removing what is now the main opposition to reflating the pound to its preslump purchasing value.

It here differs from the present British national government which, while declaring for higher commodity prices, has up to the present declined to implement this policy by allowing the pound to run in double harness with the dollar.

Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Socialist League, has given notice of a resolution for debate demanding immediate declaration of measures to be adopted by Labor when it next forms a government to insure rapid and complete progress toward Socialism.

This is opposed by the Labor Party executive as being bad tactics until after a general election has been won. This difference has been magnified in the anti-Labor press as a "crisis," but it is not regarded in Labor circles as more than a friendly clash of opinion as to the best means for reaching the goal toward which all sections are equally striving.

HOME SAVINGS BANK
Incorporated 1869
Deposits Go on Interest
OCT. 10
75 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

Spanish Wine Drive Aimed at Americans

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Oct. 2

THE Spanish Wine Institute is initiating a wide publicity campaign in the United States, preliminary to expected repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The organization has spent more than $700 to obtain copies of all American telephone books and is preparing an elaborate illustrated pamphlet describing the virtues of Spanish wines for distribution to every telephone subscriber.

Lehman Ready to Put Through Fiscal Bill For New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Measures providing for technical changes in New York City's fiscal and budgetary procedure will be pushed through an extraordinary session of the Legislature in one day next week according to present plans. A call by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for the lawmakers to convene in special session is expected in a day or two.

Enactment of these measures will make legally possible the segregation of back and current taxes, as well as future levies, as security for loans which banks here will make over the four-year period embraced in the city financing plan adopted at conferences between the bankers and the city administration, with Governor Lehman sitting in, last week.

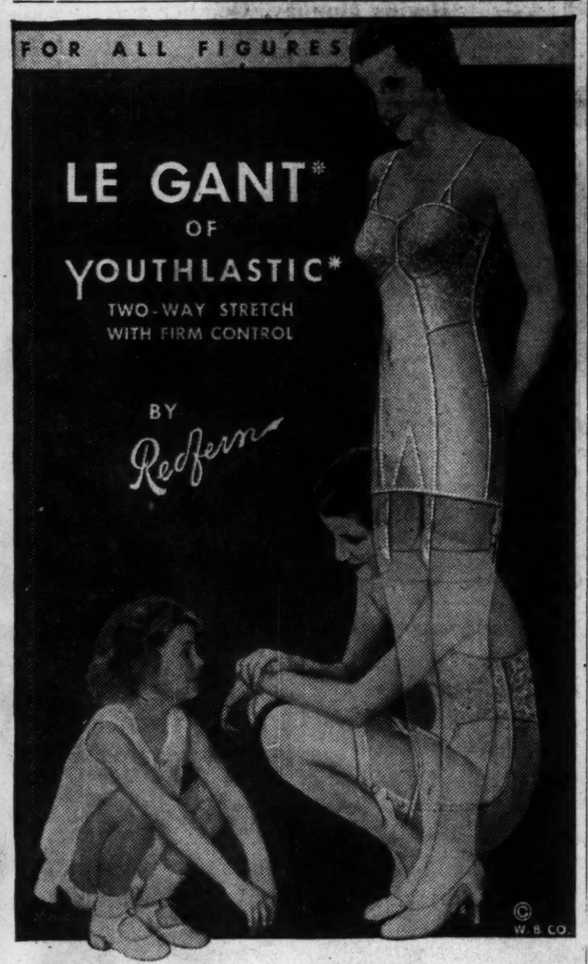
This will necessitate other measures of importance to the city going over until the regular session beginning Jan. 1. Among these laws probably will be one removing tax exemption from realty now valued at about $268,827,000.

The tentative total of assessments on real estate in the city for 1934 taxation purposes was placed at $16,702,961,046 by Mr. James J. Sexton, president of the board of taxes and assessments, in a statement made public today. This is a net reduction of $1,056,883,898 under last year's figures.

The chief reduction falls in Manhattan, where the department has cut $737,698,390 from the assessment rolls leaving the total assessments for the borough at $8,517,335,675 for 1934, as against a total of $9,182,146,315 for last year.

To Acquire Price Bros.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2—The syndicate organized by R. O. Sweezey and composed of several Canadian capitalists in conjunction with the Bowater paper interests of England are to obtain control of Price Bros. & Co., newsprint and lumber enterprise, if recommendations of the bondholders' protective committee of Price company are approved by the bondholders.



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LE GANT* assures the silhouette of fashion—It firmly holds the hips and defines the waist—because it is made of YOUTHLASTIC*. LE GANT* is "A Second Skin"—It keeps its shape and washes perfectly—Will not strain stockings—It will wear and wear—LE GANT* will not ride up—It ends the great feminine gesture "Yanking Down the Corset"—There is no substitute for YOUTHLASTIC*.

If Your Figure Is Large ask for a "Two Way-One Way" LE GANT*. This gives a flat back, with Two Way YOUTHLASTIC* at the sides, and YOUTHLASTIC* with up-and-down stretch only, at the back.

Only LE GANT is made of YOUTHLASTIC*—Look for the label Step-Ins, Wrap-Arounds* and Corselettes*—$5 to $30*

"A'lure" brassiere—"A Second Skin" that holds the bust in the natural position of youth, but yields as the body moves, and will not ride up. For all figures, $2 and up.

For sale at the better shops everywhere.

Write for free illustrated booklet of LE GANT of YOUTHLASTIC*

*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. The Warner Brothers Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

State-Wide Funds In Unemployment Insurance Urged

Social Security Association Advocates Distribution of Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—State-wide systems of unemployment insurance, with a pooled fund for all industries, to which employers, employees, the State and the Federal Governments would all contribute are urged in the current issue of Social Security, official publication of the American Association for Social Security.

The standards were drawn up after a thorough study of the problems involved and of previous proposals for unemployment provisions, the article says. A model bill embodying the standards will be published in the next issue, it adds.

Premium rates for the several industries are to be adjusted in accordance with the hazard of unemployment, according to the outline of the model plan.

"The financial burden can most easily be borne if it is distributed as widely as possible," the article says. "The cost of unemployment insurance shall, therefore, be shared by employers, employees, the State and Federal Governments. Only by contributions from all parties can sufficient funds be raised to assure adequate benefits.

"State legislation shall provide the following premium rates:

"Employers, 2 per cent of total pay rolls of insured workers; insured employees, 1 per cent of wages; State Government, 1 per cent of total pay rolls of insured workers. The conference also advocates contributions by the Federal Government equal to those of the various states."

A waiting period of four weeks of unemployment before benefits are paid is provided. Benefits are to be paid for 26 weeks in any one year, with a possibility that the period may be lengthened on a further investigation of the assets of the pooled insurance fund. Benefits are paid only after the beneficiary has contributed premiums for at least 104 days during the 12 months preceding the date of application for benefit.

The insurance scheme covers all manual workers and all those nonmanual workers whose regular rate of pay is less than $3000 a year. It applies to all employers with three or more employees subject to insurance. Farm laborers, domestic servants, governmental workers and teachers on an annual salary basis, casual laborers and other workers of that type are exempted from insurance.

Kidnap Convictions Lauded by Horner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2—Gov. Henry Horner, who recently correlated activities of the Illinois Highway Police with other law enforcement officers in a move to curb kidnaping, believes convictions obtained in the August Luer and Charles F. Urschel cases indicate effectiveness of the nation-wide campaign against kidnaping. It has been gratifying to law-abiding citizens everywhere, he added.

"Verdicts of the two juries, one in Illinois and the other in Oklahoma," Governor Horner said, "indicate that the nation-wide campaign against the cowardly and atrocious crime of kidnaping, which is being waged by prosecuting officials, sheriffs, police, courts and courageous juries is becoming effective.

"This effectiveness and that represented by the vigorous prosecution by the able state's attorney of Madison County, must be gratifying to law-abiding citizens everywhere and will maintain confidence in our courts and law enforcement.

"It was the Luer case at Alton, Ill., among others, that prompted me to call the general conference of all Illinois law enforcing officials in Springfield, July 28, last, that resulted in the perfection of the state-wide organization to stamp out kidnaping. This gave Illinois the honor of being one of the first states to take such state-wide action against the criminals who are engaged in this despicable racket."

French Author Arrives For Series of Lectures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 — M. Henri Barbusse, French author and Communist, is here to deliver a series of addresses against war and Fascism and lecture on literature. He says he is not here to promote Communism. Two hundred pacifists welcomed M. Barbusse at the pier at the foot of West Fourteenth Street. Two audiences, aggregating more than 10,000 persons, before whom he spoke Friday night, also acclaimed him vigorously. M. Barbusse spoke in French, launching a vigorous attack on war and capitalism.

The CENTER of RECOVERY

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Tune in on George Hall and his Columbia Broadcasting Orchestra.

HOTEL ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
TAFT
NEW YORK
Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

In Memory of Cuauhtemoc

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mexicans in Aztec Headdress and Mask

Cortes, Who Broke the Power of the Aztec Emperors in 1519, Must Have Seen Such Native Splendor and Grotesqueness When He Seized Mexico.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The picturesque and symbolic headdress and masks of the old Aztecs provided models for the recent ceremonies in which descendants of the ancient rulers of Mexico paid tribute to the memory of Cuauhtemoc (Descending Eagle), last of the Aztec emperors.

The ceremonies, featured by a program of ritual dances, were held in front of the monument to Cuauhtemoc, which is located on Mexico City's main thoroughfare, the Paseo de la Reforma, and were attended by a large gathering of natives from surrounding villages.

Composers Debate On Modern Music At Yaddo Festival

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—Composers and interpretative artists attending the second of the Yaddo festivals yesterday turned the fête into a debate and got down to analysis of music.

They wanted to know who is to blame because today's music makes no greater headway with the public than it does.

Elie Siegmeister said he believed the social system is to blame chiefly for the failure of American composers to reach larger audiences.

"Perhaps it is because the American composer doesn't appeal to the public," he said, "because he is not in contact with the masses."

"But an American composer," objected Rogers Sessions, "must live as a man or woman with other men and women." Whereupon Roy Harris chided Seigmeister gently for "confusing" production and distribution.

"Good music," said Harris, "always has come from small groups. The difficulty lies in the fact that the big music schools think they must turn out breadwinning pupils."

Isadore Fried said the whole situation is complicated with too much foreign influence, too many conflicts between the composer and his interpreter and too much "big business."

"The foreigner coming over here is too often told by his manager that the 'American public will stand anything,'" said Fried. "'It has seemed sometimes as if it would, too."

The general discussion was a prelude to the closing concert of the festival, at which a suite by Quincy Porter was played by the composer; a concerto for two violins, two violas, two cellos, written by Harris, was given a performance and a cello sonata of Otto Leuning's was done by David Reed.

Quick Way to Peace In Industry Claimed

(Continued from Page 1)

fore, does not substitute itself for private initiative; it eschews the doctrines of collectivism; it respects property rights; it only intervenes in the industrial field when private initiative fails or when, in the opinion of the authorities, national interests are at stake.

Conditions of Contracts

As the even partial paralysis of productive activities runs counter to national interests, all disputes between the several factors engaged in production which are not amicably settled must be brought before the labor courts, whose judgment is final.

The charter also lays down the conditions on which collective labor contracts must be based. The relations between capital and labor are regulated by collective agreements freely entered into by the legally recognized unions of employers and workers, agreements which become binding on all concerned. In these agreements class collaboration finds concrete expression by conciliating the interests of employers and workers, both of whom must subordinate their private advantage to the superior needs of the industry.

In drawing up these agreements the consequences of industrial depression and monetary phenomena, as revealed by official statistics and inquiries, must be taken into consideration and the burden equitably distributed over all the factors of production.

The absolute right of workers to rest on Sundays and to have a paid annual vacation are directly specified. A worker dismissed for no fault of his own is entitled to compensation, and on his passing, a sum is due to his family. Illness, unless prolonged beyond certain limits, does not justify dismissal. Employers are required to engage their workers through the labor exchanges organized by the syndical associations. The worker is entitled to a system of contributory insurance against accidents, sickness and unemployment. Finally, the provisions of opportunities for education, recreation and vocational training and welfare initiatives are declared to be among the chief duties of the syndical associations.

Growing Observance of Rules

During the seven years in which the Labor Charter has been in force the entire economic and social activity of the nation has been characterized by the progressive observance of the general rules contained in it. Some of these rules have already been transformed into laws, others may be so converted in the near future, while others again only await the social evolution of the nation in order to receive the necessary legislative sanction.

In his remarkable comment on the Labor Charter, Signor Arnaldo Mussolini, the Duce's late brother, stated that Italy was the first country to have had the privilege, after a successful political revolution, of being in a position to tackle the syndicalist problem, to define the duties and rights of labor, the limits of property, to sponsor class collaboration, and, in general, to outline the policy of the state in harmonizing interests, which hitherto had been antagonistic. He further remarked that Fascism would have failed to reap all the fruits of the victory it had gained in the political field if it had not restored peace in the disturbed field of production and at the same time extended and guaranteed the state's protection to employers and workers.

The Labor Charter is intimately connected with the Trade Union Law. In fact, while the latter is the instrument whereby the economic and professional forces were incorporated in the state, the Labor Charter is the enunciation of those political, social and economic ideals which had formed the premise of the legal recognition of the syndicates and of their insertion in the Fascist state. Production derives its laws and discipline from the Charter, by which work in all its forms is recognized as a social duty and as a fundamental factor of production.

New Kind of Labor Charter

In addition to providing guarantees for the workers and laying down the fundamental conception of syndicalist activity, the Labor Charter enunciates, above all, the main ideals of corporative activity inasmuch as it regards production in its complex aspects and considers collective labor agreements as the means whereby the various factors of production are cemented together in a spirit of solidarity.

Collective labor contracts are negotiated and concluded in the spirit of the Labor Charter. These agreements are not made merely to safeguard the partial protection of labor, but, on the contrary, they are envisaged as a unitarian conception, and their conclusion is the result of conciliation between the particular, and sometimes conflicting, interests of employers and workers, as well as the subordination of these opposed interests to the higher interests of production as a whole.

The Labor Charter is conceived in a spirit entirely different from that in which other similar documents have been elaborated since, under Fascism, the terms of labor conflicts have been shifted and superseded by a totalitarian and unitarian conception of the state. The object of the Labor Charter has been not only to outline the fundamental lines of a labor policy, aimed at the settlement of labor conflicts, but to solve the social problem connected with the relations between classes and categories, the political problem connected with the relations between these classes and the state, and, finally, the economic problem, by determining both the sphere of action of the economic forces and regulating the relations between these forces and the state.

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Public Ownership Called Dangerous If Politics Enters

Patronage Leech Threatens; Too Many Laws Favor Private Units

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—Advocates of public ownership of utilities were told here at their eighth biennial conference, ending yesterday, that their movement can succeed to a wider extent only if greater effort is made to liberalize state laws regarding the operation of utilities, and if administration of these projects is kept on a professional plane, free from political patronage.

The first subject was discussed before the conference Sept. 30 by Mr. Louis Bartlett of San Francisco, author of the California Uniform Charter amendment, which removes barriers to public ownership and operation of utilities, and the latter subject by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"The laws of the states were framed, at first, to encourage the private companies to engage in the power business," Mr. Bartlett said, "and as these have grown powerful, they have obtained laws making it difficult, and in some cases impossible, for municipal competition to arise.

Power Control Tangled

"No state has a coördinated plan for hydro or steam development and practically every city system is on its own. It is axiomatic that large electric developments, serving many uses and communities, with the resultant high load factors can operate more cheaply and efficiently than the Diesel engine in a small community, although, by reason of the absurdly high rates charged for wholesale power, many cities find they can save money by having plants of their own. Groups of cities, or whole states, could do much better with large generating units at strategic points. But this is impossible, because of the tangle into which the power companies keep municipal laws and state charters."

The efforts of advocates of public ownership, Mr. Bartlett said, must be directed toward changing the laws of the various states to remove whatever legal obstacles exist, if public ownership is to have a fair chance, and to allow municipal utility projects to be financed out of expected revenue the same way privately-owned projects are.

Patronage Must Be Avoided

"The success of public ownership will extend only so far as it can be divorced from political patronage," said Dr. Morgan. "In the past, with public functions constituting only a small part of our social and economic life, political patronage was a vicious disease, but was not necessarily fatal.

"If we greatly increase public ownership, then the doctrine that 'To the victor belong the spoils' will spell the doom of social and economic decency and health. The more widely public activities are extended, and the more government has to do with the management of our lives, the more sinister is this evil force."

Dr. Morgan urged that administration of publicly-owned utilities be put on a higher professional basis, and that an institute be formed to take in the managers of publicly-owned utilities, set up standards of professional ethics and protect the profession, so far as possible from political influence.

The conference, which is sponsored by the Public Ownership League of America, heard a proposal that Congress create a Great Salt Lake Power and Fuels Authority to develop the power resources of this section. The proposal was outlined by Mr. Warwick C. Lamoreaux, member of the Utah State Legislature, who said it would involve an investment of some $30,000,000.

Monitor News Changes Radio Station on Oct. 5

On Thursday, Oct. 5, the evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will shift from Station WHDH to Station WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, and will be heard at the new hour of 5:15 o'clock. WBZ operates in synchronism with WBZA on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is 303 meters, with a power of 25,000 watts. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.34 meters with a power of 10,000 watts.

The present noonday daily radiocast at 11:45 a. m., Fridays at noon, will continue on WBZ as usual.

Because of program commitments the evening radiocast on WBZ, Saturday, Oct. 7, will be heard 15 minutes later at 5:30 o'clock.

State Leaders Back O'Brien for Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2—A resolution indorsing the organization Democratic mayoralty ticket in New York City, headed by Mayor John P. O'Brien, without reference to the opposing independent candidacy of Joseph V. McKee, was adopted unanimously at the Democratic State Committee meeting here today, with Postmaster-General James A. Farley, state chairman, presiding. The resolution was introduced by Tammany Chief John F. Curry personally and was warmly received.

Action of the committee in going on record for the organization slate was interpreted in some quarters as a slap at Mr. Farley. Indeed, some of the Tammany allies in the committee went so far as to see in it a sign that Mr. Farley would cross out the Democratic state chairmanship from his list of incumbencies, which also includes that of Democratic national chairman. Others, however, saw in it merely a perfunctory gesture, which the state chairman did not find it important to dispute.

There was no discussion of the New York City mayoralty situation at the meeting, the purpose of which was to nominate Judge Leonard C. Crouch to succeed himself for associate judge of the Court of Appeals.

N. Y. Truck Drivers Ask Better Hours and Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Demanding work weeks of 48 and 45 hours, respectively, and restoration of last year's wage scales, 20,000 flour, bakery and retail furniture truck drivers, who were scheduled to quit work today, tying up all deliveries in their trades, have sent their representatives to confer with the arbitration committee of the National Recovery Administration here and representatives of the two employers' associations in an effort to settle the dispute.

The Teamsters' Union Local 138, which called the strike, charges that the hours the men are required to work are "practically unlimited."

Penal Law Changes Planned in Germany

LEIPZIG, Ger., Oct. 2 (AP)—Significant changes in German jurisprudence, including new penal and civil trade codes to be drawn before the end of the year, were announced Saturday by Dr. Hans Frank, Commissioner of Justice.

Addressing 10,000 National Socialist lawyers in convention here, Dr. Frank said that race, soil and honor are the three ingredients of the new German justice.

"Racialism," he declared, "is fundamental in the conception of justice."

American Is Slain In National Hotel Battle in Havana

Several Other Casualties Reported in Attack on Beleaguered Officers

HAVANA, Oct. 2 (AP)—At least 20 persons, one an American, were killed today in the course of a battle between army and navy officers in the National Hotel and soldiers who attacked from outside.

One of the dead was Mr. Robert G. Lotspeich, Havana manager for Swift & Co., felled by stray bullets as he watched the fighting from the Lopez Serrano Apartments where he lived nearby.

The other victim and most of the more than a dozen injured were unidentified as the firing continued with such intensity that an immediate check was impossible.

What started the battle early today was not immediately learned, but most sources agreed the shooting started in the streets near the residence of President Grau San Martin, six blocks from the National, later spreading to the hotel.

Among the wounded was a civilian, Señor Camilio Castro, 17, son of the owner of Castro apartment house. He was struck by a bullet while watching the battle through glasses.

A time bomb exploded under a street car in uptown Havana today shortly after law enforcement agencies came to grips with factions agitating for a general strike. There were no casualties.

Street car and bus operators had decided to postpone striking after Chief of Police Franco had warned against it, but some members of the union had insisted that the strike start at once.

A new secret society, the "Ku Klux Klan Kubano" circularized the white population in Havana urging whites to join an active protest against "the insolence and decisive violence" of Negroes and saying the organization "will use violence without scruples if that is necessary" to defend homes.

A new order provides for the disarming of all civilians except those possessing special permits.

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Wednesday, Oct. 11

Boston and Newtonville to Worcester	$1.75
Springfield	2.00
Pittsfield	2.50
Albany	3.00

(CHILDREN HALF FARE)

Tickets good going on all regular trains (except the 20th Century Limited) Wed., Oct. 11 and until 9:25 A. M. Thurs., Oct. 12. Return Thurs., Oct. 12, also from Albany as late as 1:00 A. M., Fri., Oct. 13.

Tickets now on sale at South Station, Trinity Place Station and City Ticket Office, 67 Franklin St., Boston, and Newtonville Station.

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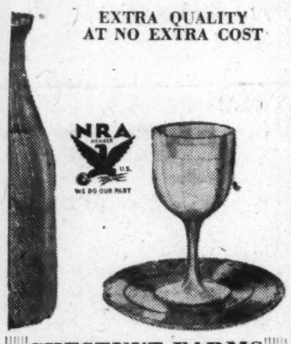
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Argentina Wins League's Reward In Council Seat

Chaco Case Brought Up by Inability to Reach Working Formula

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 2—Argentina today received a reward for its return to Geneva by obtaining a seat on the Council of the League. Australia and Denmark were also elected as members of the Council for three years.

The Foreign Minister of Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru, whom the League Council requested to propose a formula to establish lasting peace between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Chaco question, informed the Council of inability to accept the invitation.

The Council's next step is expected to be to send a special commission, which has already been nominated, to examine on the spot the Chaco dispute, its origin and development, also to fix the responsibility, and suggest a settlement of the conflict.

That the Jewish National Home in Palestine could offer a partial solution of the problem raised by Jewish émigrés from Germany was the view unanimously expressed by various speakers before the sixth political committee of the League of Nations when the mandates came up for discussion.

The question of Jewish migrants from Germany to Palestine is being dealt with by a friendly arrangement between British and German authorities in Berlin.

It is estimated that from 25,000 to 30,000 additional Jewish emigrants will proceed to Palestine this year, and Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, British delegate, stated that more than 15,000 Jews were admitted to Palestine in the first half of 1933, against 5000 in the whole of 1932.

It is, however, important that the rapid flow of Jewish immigration in Palestine should not cause reactions, and immigration quotas will therefore continue to be allocated upon a six-month basis in relation to the capacity to be absorbed.

Price of Gold Today $31.88

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Today's newly mined gold price was announced by the Treasury as $31.88, an increase of 42 cents an ounce as compared with Saturday's quotation.

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City Planners Copy Ancients, Housing Director Declares

What would happen to Boston or New York, or any large, poorly planned city, if the powers that be should decide on wholesale movings, as did the despotic kings of eastern Asia, who transported whole populations from drab, crowded cities to new locations in their endeavor to secure improvement?

This question was featured by Mr. John Ihlder, executive director of the Boston and Pittsburgh Housing Associations, in the first of a series of lectures at Harvard this morning on the "Early Origins of City Planning."

"City planning is not new," Mr. Ihlder observed; "the ancient Egyptians planned their cities, the eastern kings of early days moved whole populations to new sites as their cities became out of date, the Greeks considered the orientation of streets, and the Romans built cities on the plan of military camps

It is the task of city planning to guide a community's growth and development so that it will be easier to build right than to build wrong, and easier to build a good environment than a bad one."

The next lecture in the series will be given on Dec. 4 by Mr. Edward M. Bassett of New York on "Limiting the Heights of Buildings Through Zoning."

The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday fair; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

All New England: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds over north portion and fresh north winds over south portion; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	62	76	Minneapolis	48	64
Bismarck	40	68	Montreal	52	62
Boston	57	75	Nantucket	60	72
Buffalo	48	62	New Orleans	74	88
Calgary	38	56	New York	58	78
Charleston	74	84	Norfolk, Va.	66	86
Chicago	50	66	North Platte	46	70
Cincinnati	48	72	Philadelphia	60	82
Denver	46	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	96
Dodge City	46	72	Pittsburgh	48	74
Eastport, Me.	54	60	Portland, Me.	68	70
Hatteras	78	84	Raleigh	64	88
Helena, Mont.	42	68	St. Louis	54	68
Huron, S. D.	46	70	Salt Lake City	58	70
Jacksonville	76	86	San Francisco	54	62
Kansas City	54	70	Santa Fe, N.M.	42	66
Key West	80	88	Seattle	52	64
Los Angeles	66	76	Tampa	76	88
Memphis	56	74	Washington	60	86
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	32	76

A—8 a. m. Oct. 2.
B—Maximum Oct. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:14 p. m., Tuesday 10:36 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:56 p. m.

American Gas & Electric Net

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP) — American Gas & Electric Company and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended Aug. 31 net income of $9,982,598, equivalent after preferred stock dividends to $1.82 a share on the common. This compares with $13,297,590 or $2.69 a share for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1932.

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Ickes Denounces Attempts to Nullify Works Fund Rules

With Fund Half Granted, He Resists Demands to Lift Safeguards

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—As allotments from the $3,300,000,000 public works fund passed the halfway mark, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, administrator, denounced partisan efforts to knock all safeguards of the use of the funds under the guise of hurrying the reemployment program.

To date, the public works administration has apportioned $1,653,491,410, of which $1,478,963,841 is for federal projects and $174,627,569 for non-federal projects. Less than $100,000,000 has been withdrawn from the Treasury for actual expenditure.

While Mr. Ickes declared that he is not satisfied with the volume in which "dirt is flying," he pointed out that the Administration has made allotments at the rate of $137,799,284 a week—"an enviable record for speed even in this day of great federal generosity for a great purpose."

Inspired agitation to permit unregulated spending under the guise of hurrying reemployment, the administrator announced, "has and will be resisted." He said, "I do not deem it the intent of Congress as shown by the act under which the public works administration functions that any such unrestricted orgy of flinging millions of public dollars toward unknown destinations be tolerated.

"I will not be a party to any such program. I do not believe citizens wish me to aid such schemes.

"I am unwilling to subscribe to the surprising doctrine—now openly advocated—that 15 to 20 per cent of waste or misuse of funds or graft is reasonable in the public works program and should be permitted by abandonment of regulations.

"The public works administration story has been and will be kept an open book."

Mr. Ickes said that there are many notable examples of how municipalities and state bodies have translated their allotments into construction work and pay rolls within two or three days where the local units have the desire and act with intelligence. Other localities may follow these examples to the immediate benefit of their communities, he added.

"If reckless blanket allotments of the fund had been condoned," the administrator said, "there would have been no chance of any large proportion of the public works dollars ever going into pay envelopes." Under the course chosen the administration is assured that about 85 per cent of the total fund will go into wages, it is estimated.

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Music

"Madam Butterfly"

As if to prove that good performances may be the rule rather than the exception, the Chicago Opera Company Saturday afternoon duplicated its success of the previous evening with a spirited performance of "Butterfly," at the Opera House. Mr. Baccolini, conducting, set a pace in the opening measures which was sustained throughout. If on occasion his singers found his tempi a bit swift, he at least kept the opera from falling into over-sentimentality. Dramatic interest was not lacking, however, and climaxes were artfully built and well supported by the singers, who more than once betrayed dramatic power.

This was especially true of Miss Annunciata Garrotto, the Cio-Cio-San, who injected no small amount of "thrill" into her work, which brought her well merited applause. Her voice is of good quality and of a brilliancy well adapted to the rôle. Miss Marie Powers as Suzuki also acquitted herself with credit, and both young women proved themselves resourceful in a trying situation precipitated by the child in the last act. It was unfortunate that the youngster had not become sufficiently oriented to its surroundings before its public appearance.

Mr. Franco Tafuro, the Pinkerton, was in good voice and appeared to find his rôle comfortable, and Mr. Cianfrini made a satisfying Sharpless. The remaining parts were adequately taken. G. M. S.

"Il Trovatore"

Saturday night's performance of "Trovatore" filled the Opera House from top to bottom with an eager and appreciative audience.

The familiar action unrolled in conventional fashion amid stage sets that did not impede it, if they did not often assist illusion. Mr. Baccolini conducted efficiently, urging the music onward at a spirited pace. Mishaps were few and transient—a cut or two missed, a few measures of disagreement between singer and orchestra, one anachronistically Stravinskian chord fortissimo, in the brasses.

If the listener can dissociate them from the hurdy-gurdies that have made them their own, and from the incredible libretto to which they are wedded, the best moments of this music have lost nothing of their power to give delight. Their cream goes to the soprano. Fortunately so, on this occasion, for Mme. Lola Monti Gorsey's charming voice proved most fitted to do them justice. Of beautiful texture, a trifle light for Leonora's rôle, and weak in its lowest register, it soared freely and smoothly over the treacherous heights. Curiously betrayed into graceless haste and a too-dry staccato by occasional passages of decorative coloratura, Mme. Gorsey otherwise brought, with few lapses, a most pleasingly expressive style to her pathetic arias. In ensemble she was overpowered.

Mr. Edward Ransome made a vigorous Manrico, more pleasing to the eye than to the ear, for his voice, though muscular and liberally endowed with the ringing high notes for which the part calls, seemed roughened by too heroic use. To the rôle of Azucena Miss Marie Powers lent a clear and ample voice—rather hollow and sometimes unpleasing in its upper reaches—and a notable intelligence. Mr. Rocco Pandiscio made an appropriately pompous and choleric Count di Luna. His splendid baritone voice was used too constantly fortissimo, however, and his phrases were interspersed with old-fashioned operatic aspirates. Mr. Nino Ruisi's Ferrando was an admirable piece of characterization, and Miss Alice Homer, Mr. Mario Servino, and Mr. Luigi de Cesare deserved commendation for their work in minor rôles. S. S.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	860kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Lady Next Door	Chinese speaker	Skippy sketch
5:15	Ash's Orchestra	Georgia Brown	Warnow Orchestra	Melody Mart: recorded
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All American Boy	orded program
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Os	Mixed quartet	Western sketch
6:00	Air Queen; songs	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Buck Rogers
6:15	Essex Ensemble	records; talks	Werrenrth, songs	Rangers sketch
6:30	Reports; sports; talk	News; soloists	Black and Blue	Vera Van, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Organ; speaker	Popular program	Russian orchestra
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Comedian; quartet	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Music; talk
7:30	Grantland Rice; solo-	Lum and Abner	Quartet; band	Dance program
7:45	ists; orchestra	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Band Wagon program;	Network dramatic	Trio; orchestra	"Taxation," talk
8:15	soloists; orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	Studio recital
8:30	Moe and Nell	Floyd Gibbons and	Milton Post	Pray-Braggiotti
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Young Orchestra	Legion Band	Kate Smith
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Agnes Moorhead	Connor's Band
9:15	soloists; orchestra	Frank Parker	Morton Downey	Organ recital
9:30	Marsh's Orchestra	Ship of Joy, with	Lulu McConnell;	Paradis Band
9:45	Organ recital	Hugh B. Dobbs	Jones's Band	Reports; news
10:00	Address, Miss Frances	Contented Program,	Hugh Butler	Soloists; mixed
10:15	Perkins	Gene Arnold	Street of Dreams	chorus; orchestra
10:30	Platinum Syncopators	Dinner to American	As I see It	National Refation
10:45	News flashes	Legion Comndr.	Reports; news	New World Sym-
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; news	Leo Reisman and	phony Orchestra
11:15	Midnight Frolic,	Rogers Orchestra	his orchestra	News Service
11:30	vaudeville artists;	Jack Denny and	Glen Gray's Casa	
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra	Loma Band	

830kc-WHDH-361m
6:00 Monitor News

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WEEI, Music of the Americas: United States Army Band Concert.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

12:35 WBZ, Description of American Legion parade from Chicago.
1:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, First game, World Series, New York Giants-Washington Senators, Polo Grounds, New York. Graham McNamee, Hal Totten and Tom Manning reporting for WBZ, WEEI. Ted Husing and Fred Hoey for WNAC.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band Concert, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WEEI, Radio Progress Week: O. H. Caldwell; Mischa Levitski; orchestra.
4:15 WBZ, Talk by Mrs. Joseph B. Ely, wife of the Massachusetts Governor.
5:00 WBZ, Special Marconi program from New York.

After Dinner

6:00 WHDH, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:30 WBZ, Résumé of World Series game by Tom Manning.
6:45 WAAB, "Little Italy," sketch of life in American "melting pot."
7:15 WBZ, "You and Your Government": "The Financial Plight of the Cities."
7:30 WNAC, James Roosevelt Series: Joseph Carney, Collector of Internal Revenue.
8:00 WEEI, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit and orchestra, from Boston.
9:00 WAAB, "From What Are We Trying to Recover?" Nicholas Murray Butler.
9:15 WNAC, Willie and Eugene Howard; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, "The Legend of America," historical dramatization and male chorus.
10:00 WEEI, "Arnold Kiasel," dramatic sketch; orchestra, Harold Stokes, conductor.
10:00 WAAB, Prof. Robert E. Rogers; Marks Koussevitzky; Fabian Sevitzky's Orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Sport chat, Ted Husing; Barbara Maurel; female trio; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Howard Barlow conducting New World Symphony Orchestra.
11:15 WEEI, Report of American Legion parade from Chicago.

Events Tonight

Round Table, 3 Joy Street, first dinner of season, 6:15. Mr. Edward E. Whiting, speaker.

Meeting, Emblem Club, New Ocean House, Swampscott, all day and through Oct. 3.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, 7:45.

Theaters

Fenway—"I Loved a Woman," 12:55, 3:52, 6:49, 9:46 p. m.
Paramount—"I Loved a Woman," 1:01, 3:55, 6:31, 9:27 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Golden Harvest," 2:00, 4:45, 7:40, 10:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Stage Mother," 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50 p. m.
Wilbur—"As Husbands Go," 8:15 p. m.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Aida," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts; Guidance to Modern French Paintings by Miss Maginnis, 11. Annual garden party at Mrs. Storrow's Lincoln estate, 2:30.

Meeting, Daughters of the American Revolution, New Ocean House, Swampscott, all day through Oct. 4.

Theaters

Fenway—"I Loved a Woman," 12:55, 3:52, 6:49, 9:46 p. m.
Paramount—"I Loved a Woman," 10:06 a. m., 1:01, 3:55, 6:31, 9:27 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Golden Harvest," 11:10 a. m., 2:00, 4:45, 7:40, 10:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Stage Mother," 12:36, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50 p. m.
Wilbur—"As Husbands Go," 8:15 p. m.

Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Modern French Paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; American Furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; Engraved portraits of the seventeenth century; nineteenth century prints; fifteenth century illustrated books.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court) — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Spanish art of the twelfth-fifteenth centuries; a special showing of Graeco-Buddhist art. Both throughout the month of October.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic Art. Also paintings by Esther Blomgren. Through Oct. 15.

The Children's Art Centre—Water colors and oils by Arthur F. Musgrave and medallions in sandwich glass by Charles J. Connich.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — "Notes in Color," by A. F. Levinson.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists.

Grace Horne Galleries—General exhibitions.

Casson Galleries—General shows.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition.

W. J. Gardner Galleries—Recent water colors by Vladimir Povlosky.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Facsimiles of drawings by the Old Masters.

Doll & Richards—General exhibitions.

Schervee Studio—General print show.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeanette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge, and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Prints in various media by Hawaiian artists. Also etchings of Chinese fantasies and other subjects by Thomas Handforth. Through Oct. 7.

Architects' Shop—Exhibition of water colors by J. Lovell Little. Through Oct. 14.

Copley Society—Exhibition of landscapes in oil and pastel by W. H. Partridge. Sept. 25-Oct. 6.

Guild of Boston Artists—Fall members' exhibition. Continuing indefinitely.

Boston City Club—Prize-winning prints in the thirteenth annual international competition sponsored by American Photography. Through Oct. 9.

The Boston Architectural Club—Exhibition of original photographic prints by Pierre Noble, Oct. 1 to 14.

Halifax Cargo Handling Up

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 2 (AP) — Cargo handled on piers of the Halifax Harbor Commissioners during the week ended Sept. 22 totaled 12,530 tons, compared with 6952 tons during the corresponding week last year. Inbound cargo totaled 4211 tons and outbound 8319.

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Japanese Obtain Quick Route Into North Manchuria

(Continued from Page 1)

the terminus of the north Korean system constructed.

The great harbor projects at Yuki and Rashin likewise were rushed to completion and with the opening of through-rail service yesterday, Japan has both rail and water communications of the finest kind at the very gates of Vladivostok.

The new railway considerably shortens the distance from Japan proper to north Manchuria and will enable the Japanese general staff, in event of need, to throw huge masses of men and munitions to the Soviet-Manchurian border within a few days.

A study of the map will show that Japan's main railway system extends the length of Hondo, main island of the Empire, ending at Shimonoseki. From Shimonoseki there is a railway ferry to Fusan, Korea, terminus of the Korean railways, which are operated by the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway, which also operates all railways in Manchoukuo. The old main line Korean railway runs from Fusan to Seoul and thence to Antung, where it becomes the South Manchuria Railway to Mukden and Hsinking. The new line runs from Fusan to Seoul, where it branches north on a short cut to the Tumen River, and thence across Kirin Province to Hsinking. It passes almost within a stone's throw of the Soviet border at a point just beyond the port of Yuki. The line also eventually will be extended to Harbin, giving a short cut all the way to that prosperous North Manchurian city.

Bennett Cup Given to Poles

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Poland's balloonists, Capt. Franciszek Hynek and Lieut. Zbigniew Burzynski, yesterday were presented with the Bennett Trophy for their 846-mile flight to win the twenty-first international James Gordon Bennett balloon race a few weeks ago.

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Those Monitor readers who are strangers to England and want to know about the beautiful and historic places to see—perhaps those places just off "the beaten track"—and the best means of reaching them, all within a limited time, will find just such a friend in the attendant at the Information Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor (Telephone Temple Bar 1364).

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CCC Boys Sign For Winter Term In New England

Some Go Home to New Jobs, but 78 P. C. Remain With Corps

The second "hitch" is on today.

Civilian Conservation Corps boys who have been slinging picks, shovels and axes all summer have reënrolled for another stretch in the woods. Approximately 78 per cent of the CCC workers in New England are in for a second six months, the army estimates. Eighty per cent of the Veterans Conservation Corps signed up for the new term which lasts until April.

Morale is up. Hope is renewed. Undernourished bodies have packed on weight. Woodland roads have been cut. Forest fire menace has lessened. Twenty-two thousand boys and men have been swept from the threat of possible want-bred crime.

These are the results to which the United States Army points proudly as the result of the first CCC "hitch," which ended Sept. 30.

Reënrollment was conducted yesterday at all the camps. The army feels that the men who dropped out did so to obtain outside jobs or to go back to school. Few left because the work was too hard.

New men are being enlisted today to fill the gaps left in the ranks. Approximately 4600 recruits are to be signed up. These will be lifted from welfare list families. During their enlistment occupants of New England CCC camps sent home approximately $550,000. This means that a burden of more than $500,000 was lifted from city and town welfare shoulders.

Already the New England CCC is preparing for the winter. Barracks are being prepared for cold weather. The army has called for bids on winter supplies, from snowshoes to red-plaid mackinaws.

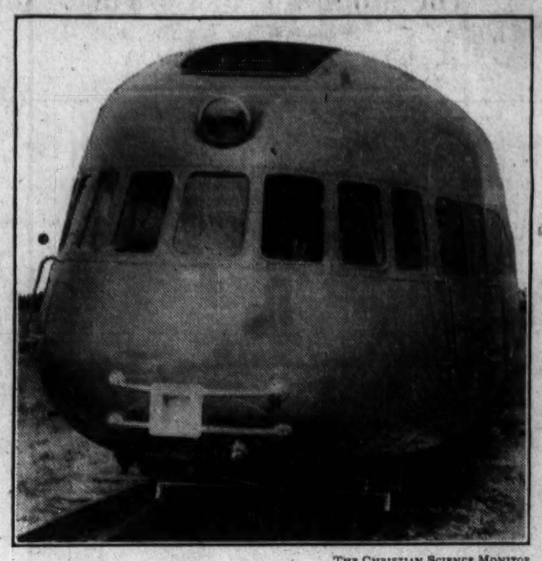
The order calls for 2500 pairs of snowshoes, 100,000 woolen socks, 25,000 mackinaws, 25,000 winter boots and 25,000 red plaid winter caps. Many New England camps are the "farthest north" in the country, according to Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor, Commanding General, First Corps Area.

No change has been made in the enlistment procedure. All recruits must be approved by local welfare groups handling the work under Mr. John T. Scully, state director of emergency relief. No men will be accepted by the army unless they have certificates from authorized organizations.

Army officers are delighted with the CCC program. That only about 22 per cent of the junior and 20 per cent of the veterans' CCC failed to reënroll is a strong testimony for the popularity of President Roosevelt's "cure" for unemployment and hunger.

At the peak, New England had 24,000 in camp. During the period ending Sept. 30, only 2000 had received discharges. The majority were discharged because they had received other jobs. In fact, about 1000 men left the camps in September, having been offered jobs outside. Few were discharged for misbehavior or refusing to work.

Whuff—What Was That?



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'Railplane,' New Speed Train

Gray Squirrels in 'March to Sea' Visit Connecticut as Game Wardens Wonder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2—This State is the scene of one of those strange migrations of wild life that puzzle naturalists. From west to east a thin gray tide is flowing as unnumbered bands of gray squirrels journey from some as yet unlocated starting point to an equally vague destination.

Commenting on the treck of squirrels, Mr. A. J. Williamson, chief game warden for the State, confesses his complete mystification on the migration. A similar migration which occurred some years ago was caused by the chestnut blight that swept the country. So far, there have been no reports of a food shortage from any section where the migration might have started.

As in all migrations of this sort all the squirrels seem to be following a direct and definite line of march. Lakes, rivers, cities and hills that fall across their path do not turn them aside. Following their route they scurry through the towns, swim rivers and lakes, and pour across open fields in troops.

Casualties do not seem to slow up the tide of migration or swerve them in their march toward their unknown goal. Captains of boats along the river have reported seeing squirrels seeking refuge on their craft.

Game wardens across the State are studying this movement that is baffling all who have witnessed it. Mr. Williamson is awaiting further reports which he hopes will throw some light on the strange exodus.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

BOSTON, Mass.—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

BANGOR, Maine — Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

Eastern States

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1430kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI, Fla.—Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

NORFOLK, Va. — Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna. — Third Thursday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-296m.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

TROY, N. Y. — Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Central States

AUSTIN, Texas — Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 4 and 5, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Okla. — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

PADUCAH, Ky. — Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

PIERRE, S. D.—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 630kc-476m.

POYNETTE, Wis. — Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

SAN ANGELO, Texas — First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKBC, 1360kc-200m.

Mountain States

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily except Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T., Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m.; Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00, P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

RENO, Nev.—First Friday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Territories

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

CHILLIWACK, B. C.—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1010kc-297m.

TORONTO — Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

Foreign

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, 9 p. m., local time, Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m.

Code Equity Sought For Woodlot Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — Immediate steps to protect the "farm woodlot owners from exploitations," when the new lumber code is prepared in accordance with the NRA, were taken at a conference of owners and operators and members of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau here recently.

Mr. George M. Putnam, president of the bureau, said that the perplexities of the farm woodland owner are grave, and while it is theoretically true that the owner of the farm woodlot could not be compelled to enter in agreements disadvantageous to him, he might be forced to do so by actual need for ready money.

"Because of the very seriousness of the situation, we see in this condition," Mr. Putnam said, "we in New Hampshire are seeking to organize the farm woodlot owners and to secure for them the same treatment the code accords to others."

Former Farm Boy Heads Eastern Steamship Lines

From Michigan farm boy and worker in a railroad construction camp to the presidency of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., is the route taken by Mr. Alton B. Sharp, whose appointment was announced by the directors of the line. He succeeds Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell.

He worked in a Great Lakes shipyard and got his first glimpse of the sea in the navy during the World War. He was assigned to restoration work on the seized German liner Vaterland, renamed Leviathan. He left the service as a lieutenant and joined the Shipping Board as assistant comptroller. From there he went to the Eastern Steamship office to serve in a similar capacity. Mr. Sharp is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia.

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New Pullman Flies At 90 Miles an Hour With 50 Passengers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—Made to "fly" on tracks, as its name implies, the "railplane," latest example of railroad equipment from the Pullman factories, has emerged from the secrecy which has shrouded its construction for the past six months.

Spoken of among railroad men and manufacturers as the "mystery car," the "railplane" is said to make 90 miles an hour, and while having a seating capacity of 50 persons, to weigh but 25,000 pounds because it is made of duralumin, an aluminum alloy having the strength of steel but weighing a third as much.

Described by its manufacturers as "the latest example of railroad passenger equipment, combining the best points of aircraft architecture with railroad necessities," the "railplane" has a streamlined body which is said to offer less resistance to air than anything yet designed for rail use.

In appearance, the "railplane" resembles a bullet with both ends rounded. "Aerodynamic experience and wind tunnel tests determined the shape," the manufacturers say, "and an added feature of air resistance is found in the location of the pair of engines. These, two in number, are mounted on the forward truck, on the space between the outside of the wheels and the outside of the car proper. One drives the front axle and the other drives the rear."

Motion Pictures

Tabloid Lewis

Judging from Mr. Sinclair Lewis's other novels and from book reviews of his "Ann Vickers," which we have not yet read, the screen version of this his most recent novel, now on view at RKO Keith's Theater, has been smoothed and softened into the conventional film pattern which progresses (and not by leaps and bounds) to a happy ending. The irony has been left out; a little of the philosophizing dialogue left in; the whole is a cinema entity best considered apart from its literary source.

Thus considered, it is an interesting picture, ably directed by Mr. John Cromwell and photographed with some of those little lures which give snap to cinematography. Miss Irene Dunne has the poise, the self-sufficiency and the womanliness to be expected of a heroine whose career as social worker is interrupted by love and babies. She shows, without undue sentimentality, the conflict between idealism and human living. Mr. Walter Huston's winning vitality gives force to the judge whom she loves last and best. Mr. Bruce Cabot and Mr. Conrad Nagel are the rather negligible young men who come earlier into her life. Miss Edna May Oliver contributes another of her finished characterizations as Malvina, Ann's friend, warm-hearted and reliable under the dryly humorous exterior.

There is an attempt at brutal realism in the scenes in the prison which Ann fails to reform and later exposes in the book that makes her famous; a too-too perfectness about the model reformatory which, at the peak of her career, she heads.

Winner Lose All

At the Keith Boston Theater, Mr. Paul Whiteman, with his stalwart band of jazzists, is holding forth to the intense pleasure of his followers.

Secondarily comes the Universal picture, "Don't Bet on Love," which exhibits Mr. Lew Ayres still lapsing from the greatness of his master rôle in the long-distant "All Quiet on the Western Front." When will he be given just one more chance to go over so big again? As a humble plumber lad, smitten with the vice of betting on the races and with love for the blond manicurist (Miss Ginger Rogers) who disapproves, he is engaging and lively enough. But he reaches no depths of characterization—doubtless because there are no depths to reach. While he soars to full pockets, "lucky" at betting, he remains "unlucky" at love. Only when he is on the inevitable down grade does he achieve the truly-movie happiness of reconciliation with his sweetheart.

Our favorite character actor, Mr. Charles Grapewin, takes chief honors. The moments of his appearance are quiet little pools of reality in a land of artifice.

There is a good deal of the movement so doted on by cinema makers—racing of horses and massed hurly-burly of crowds. It is all neatly put together and can be classified as sufficiently good entertainment. Story and direction are by Mr. Murray Roth. M. L.

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New York Methodists Favor Third Party To Lead Dry Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 2—Breaking from its traditional position of working for anti-liquor political action through the old parties, the Central New York Methodist-Episcopal Conference is today officially on record for the organization of a third major political party to take leadership in temperance and prohibition reform.

The action was taken at a joint meeting of the lay and ministerial bodies in the Lafayette Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church here yesterday, following a week's conference. The resolution was adopted unanimously. It was said to be the first time a Methodist conference in this State has recognized a third party committed to the dry cause as the most effective medium to combat the liquor traffic.

The resolution was offered by Mr. Neal Dow Cranmer of Elmira, lay delegate and a leader in the old Prohibition Party. Bishop Francis J. McConnell of New York City presided at the conference.

Charging there was a "colossal liquor-selling campaign already under way," Mr. Cranmer told the delegates there would be far more liquor graft if the Eighteenth Amendment were repealed than ever before. The report assailed the Republicans and Democratic parties as having betrayed the Constitution in a deliberate effort to break down prohibition, and declared that corruption within both wet machines was such as to destroy further hope for dry legislative action through these agencies.

Dogs Reach Boston For Byrd Expedition

Truly the most vocal "baggage" a baggage man ever had to handle came down to Boston Sunday afternoon on the Montreal train as 15 "huskies," or sledge dogs from northern Manitoba, were being shipped to the Boston Navy Yard for the Byrd Antarctic expedition.

Caged up for three days, the dogs expressed, as only dogs can, their eagerness to be off the train and "mushing" across the antarctic snows. Among them were four especially trained leader dogs.

Special service by the Canadian Pacific Railroad enabled these dogs to be placed on a Montreal-bound train one hour after they had reached Winnipeg and on a Boston-bound train two hours after they had reached Montreal.

Moccasin shoes, khaki trousers and a gray flannel shirt—surely unusual garb as staring parlor-car passengers made plain—marked Capt. Innes Taylor who accompanied the dogs from Montreal. Head sledge dog man on the present Byrd expedition, Captain Taylor hails from the White Horse country at the rapids of the Yukon River.

Georgia Plans Bird Sanctuary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Ga. — A bird and game sanctuary is to be established on Blackbeard Island, near here, with $17,000 of governmental funds. The money will be used to build a $3500 special type patrol boat for enforcing the migratory bird law, and in building roads, bridges, towers, telephone lines and fresh water pools on the island.

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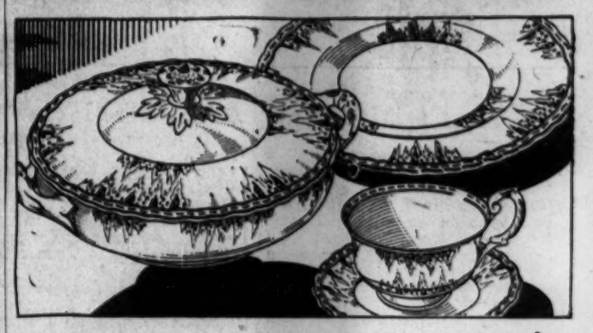
PICT-O-GRAMS

ANSWERS

1. Mt. Logan.
2. (a) Thunderstorm (b) Strong Wind.
3. The $50 bill (Yes, we had to call the bank, too).
4. The square of the girth in inches, multiplied by the length in inches, divided by 200.
5. Mt. McKinley, in Alaska.

A New Service



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The Children's Page

Fifty-Fifty Adventure

[Three little girls, Emeline Davis, Ruth and Sue Blackmer, and Snubbins, Ruth's kitten, are seeking adventure on an island in Gull Lake. No sooner have they landed than Emeline sees a strange boy rowing away in their boat, leaving them stranded. She decides not to tell the others about it that night. Nothing could be done in the rising storm. But the next morning Emeline awakens to find, to her astonishment, that Ruth has already been out rowing. "Rowing? In what, for goodness' sake?" gasped Emeline. "In a boat, silly, in your daddy's rowboat," laughed Ruth.]

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

Chapter Three

THEIR rowboat was back then. Emeline just had to go down and see for herself although Aunt Chloe had called that breakfast was on the table.

Sure enough, there rocked the boat swinging on its anchoring chains.

"Dad's boat!" exclaimed Emeline to the twins who had followed her. "Oh dear, now that the mystery's solved I'm disappointed. Even though there was going to be a boy in it, it was going to be exciting, I thought. That boy was just the milk boy."

"Boy? What boy?" Sue looked at Emeline in amazement.

Emeline let out a little giggle and grabbed the twins by the hand. "Come on to breakfast," she said, "and I'll tell you."

Over muffins and breakfast cocoa she told them all about her secret of the afternoon before.

"Why—I saw that boy," interrupted Ruth, "I saw him in a canoe this morning. And say, we're not the only people on this island either."

"Don't tell me those Williams boys have come on a camping trip. Where'd you see them?"

"I didn't see them or anyone else," Ruth explained before beginning her story, "but all the time I was rowing along the shore someone kept saying, 'What? What?' to me. Whoever it was followed me all the way. I'm sure, for it sounded close all the time. I looked and I looked but I couldn't see anyone."

"Oh, it was that boy," Emeline was quick to explain. "He was just having a good time with you."

"No, it wasn't because when I heard it last the boy was way across the lake, over there," Ruth gestured toward the Midland Beach.

Ruth's voice sounded mysterious and at Sue's "Oh, who do you suppose it could have been?" and at sight of Aunt Chloe standing in the middle of the kitchen with the coffee not poised in midair, Emeline felt the time had come for a silencing nudge in her rowing friend's ribs.

"Well, just the same boys are sillies. I guess we'll find out it was his monkey business." Emeline strove bravely to bring back peace of mind by changing the subject.

Clatter and Chatter

"Now what shall we do to help Aunt Chloe?"

"I move we do all the dishes and clean up the kitchen," cried Sue. "Then Aunt Chloe can do the things we don't know how to do."

"Second the motion!" Emeline almost tipped over the milk pitcher in her eager agreement.

"Carried!" added Ruth with a rap of a knife for emphasis.

Sue was already tying another of Aunt Chloe's tentlike aprons under her chin.

Such a clatter! Such a chatter! Soap suds found their way into many a corner, the stove had the bath of its life, even the windows were polished so that it seemed there was no glass between them and the out of doors.

"Seems a shame to ever use it again," Emeline remarked when they had finished and stood surveying their handiwork. "Now I'll wash the dish towels and hang them outside and we'll be all through."

After a good rubbing and squeezing in the suds, the towels were rinsed and ready.

"Aunt Chloe," Emeline ran to the stairway to call, "where are the clothespins?"

Aunt Chloe's voice answered from the depth of a closet somewhere.

"On the back window sill!"

"If they'd been the clipper kind, we'd all have them on our noses," laughed Ruth as she peeked into the basket that sat on the window ledge.

Emeline hurried out of the back door, flapping the towels as she went. When they were all waving in a carefully pinned row upon the line, she sighed with satisfaction.

"Now we have the whole day to do as we please," she announced. "Everything's peachy."

But it seemed as though she had spoken too soon. For, just as she stooped to pick up the clothespin basket, Emeline heard Sue's voice out in front.

"They're gone. I know I left them right here."

Emeline ran around the corner of the cottage to find the twins scratching about in the yellow pile of leaves that the winds had blown against the foundation of the porch.

"What's gone?" Emeline placed the basket on the rail and joined the search.

"My beads, my crystal beads Aunt Mamie gave me for my birthday. I put them here on the porch rail when we were unpacking, remember?"

Emeline nodded. She did remember, for Sue had caught them on a nail in one of the boxes the afternoon before. She began to scratch with Sue. A thorough search there and along the porch, to see if there was any crack they might have fallen into, revealed no trace of the shining crystals.

"Well," Emeline stood up to stretch her back and to remark, "what will happen next I'd like to know?"

And directly, as though in answer to her question, Ruth, who had abandoned the search when Emeline came upon the scene, now came running around the end of the cottage nearest the woods to cry:

To Rescue Snubbins

"Come on and help me get Snubbins; he's way up the tallest tree on the whole island and can't seem to get down. I think he's scared for I've called and called."

"Oh!" squealed Sue dismally, "everything's getting lost."

As they left the search for beads for the rescue of Snubbins, Emeline had the feeling that perhaps there was such a thing as too much adventure.

Standing beneath the trees that seemed to reach right into the sky they craned their necks, first to see the distressed kitten, then to coax and do everything they could to make him come down.

But Snubbins only sat and meowed at them in a sad little voice.

Then suddenly they heard another sound. A voice, far off, but plaintive as Snubbins's mewing. A voice that stiffened their backs and set them looking at one another with eyes as round and big with question as Aunt Chloe's had been as she had stood in the kitchen that morning.

"What? What?" it called upon the breeze, and then the sound of footsteps behind them sent all three spinning about.

Emeline gasped. Ruth and Sue stood staring in what they termed later, "a terribly impolite way."

For coming toward them from the stairway leading up the cliff was the rowboat boy whom Ruth had passed upon the lake that morning.

"Good morning," he was smiling at them, "have you found something?"

[To be continued next Monday]

Drawn by Gertrude Roberts Sullivan for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Standing Beneath the Tree They Craned Their Necks to See the Distressed Kitten

Mrs. Gray Cat's Child

Founded on Fact

"SCUSE me," begged little Mrs. Gray Cat, poking her nose into the Rabbitery, "but I've lost my children."

"What size of children?" Bill, the grandfather rabbit, asked.

"Almost too small to squeak," answered the little cat, "and much too new to run away!"

"Well, you may look anywhere round about our hutches," said Bill graciously.

"Thank you," mewed Mrs. Gray Cat.

But, though she poked her nose into corners, and pushed her paws under the rabbit houses, she could not find those children anywhere, and finally trailed round the house and went in at the front door. Here she met her master, and rubbing against his legs meowed the sad story.

"Well, well," he comforted her, "we must see what can be done about it," and stroking her under the chin he carried her to her bed in the kitchen, where she soon went to sleep.

It was quite dark when she suddenly wakened up.

"Queer," she thought, "but I don't seem to have much room!"

She put her paw out, and touched something that made a noise.

"A squeak, but not a kitten squeak," mewed she, and made it squeak again.

"I ought to know what it is," puzzled Mrs. Gray Cat, sitting up in bed. "Perhaps if I sniff—"

She did—hard—and then began to purr.

A Discovery

"One of Mrs. Irish Setter's eight children!" she said to herself. "However did it get here?"

The dog child was too young to explain, and also it had gone fast asleep again after the second squeak, so Mrs. Gray Cat thought, "Well, it's no good bothering. I'll bathe it, and then go to sleep myself."

She gave the puppy a thorough wash in the dark and then settled down—but even the cleverest cat can't purr hard and sleep at the same time!

"Come, come," said the small animal, speaking severely to herself, "you'll wake the house if you make such a noise!"

And that threat made her quiet again.

Next morning, Mrs. Gray Cat was glad the puppy was still there, and the more she thought the less she wanted to take it home.

"If I carried him he might drop half way," she told herself. "And Mrs. Irish Setter may not be awake yet. After breakfast will do to tell her."

So when she had given the baby several baths, and couldn't think of any more excuses, she got slowly out of the basket.

"I must hurry there and back," she mewed, "a young child shouldn't be left alone for long!"

Then Mrs. Gray Cat raced to see Mrs. Irish Setter in the wash house.

"Please, have you lost anything?" she asked.

Mrs. Irish Setter looked at her seven sprawly puppies.

"No, thank you, I don't think so," she answered. "Why?"

"Because I seem to have found one of your children," mewed Mrs. Gray Cat, and she told her about the puppy in her basket, hoping all the time she wouldn't be asked to bring him back.

"Oh," said Mrs. Irish Setter, pleasantly, "that's Rupert! He's not lost, though. Master asked me last night to lend him to you."

At that Mrs. Gray Cat's purr nearly boiled over. "Thank you so very, very much," she mewed, and scampering back she washed her adopted baby so hard that he wakened up and began to cry a bit.

"There, there," soothed the little cat, so gently that he thought she was his real mother.

Rupert Grows and Grows

During the next few weeks, Rupert grew so quickly that Mrs. Gray Cat could nearly see it happening. He took up a great deal of basket—without meaning to—and needed so much washing that the little cat's tongue was quite dry when she had finished. But she didn't bother.

Then, one morning, Mrs. Irish Setter poked her nose round the kitchen door.

"I say, do you mind if Rupert comes back now?" she asked. "I should like him to meet the family, and Master says my other children are nearly old enough to leave home."

Mrs. Gray Cat did mind dreadfully, but she said with a brave purr, "Certainly. I know I can't keep him forever."

She called Rupert with a special croon, so that she could take him down to the orchard where the puppies now lived, and he came ambling up.

Mrs. Irish Setter looked at him, and never made a sound.

"What's the matter?" asked the little cat anxiously. "Haven't I brought him up properly?"

"Oh, quite, I'm sure," the dog assured her. "But, just look at the size of him!"

And Mrs. Gray Cat is still proud to think that when they measured Rupert he was bigger than any of his seven brothers and sisters.

"When You Grow Up To Vote"

When You Grow Up to Vote, by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. $1.50.

THIS book was written by someone who understands thoroughly how to teach boys and girls the things they should know, in an interesting way; for although she now finds herself First Lady of the land—since she is the President's wife—Mrs. Roosevelt has herself been a teacher and knows how teaching should be done.

"Some day," she writes in her foreword to "When You Grow Up to Vote," "perhaps in 10 or 12 years, you are going to vote. You will help choose men and women to govern the country. But to vote well you will need to know about a great many things, interesting things. . . .

"Even now you have been wondering about the President, the Governor, the Mayor, and other men in our government, what they do, and why we vote for them. You probably have a dozen questions all ready. I hope you will find the answers in this book."

The cover will at once tell you a good deal about this book, for on it you will find these questions: What Does the Fireman Do? What Does the Policeman Do? What Does the Governor Do? What Does the Judge Do? with an illustration beside each question.

Inside the book, you will find clear simple answers to these very important questions and many others, and when you have read them you will have the comfortable feeling that you really know something about what may have appeared quite a difficult subject—the meaning of government.

The illustrations, by Manning deV. Lee, are an important part of the book. They are in blue and black and white and you will find them not only entertaining but useful in helping you to understand the text.

Setting the Captives Free

On Oct. 4 several thousand little prisoners will be set free in Italy.

The little prisoners are caged birds who have not only been kept in captivity but have been used to decoy other birds during the shooting season. Members of a society in Rome, whose work it is to care for all winged creatures, have collected as many as possible of these small captives in order to liberate them in the beautiful Borghese Gardens.

It so happens that Oct. 4 is the day kept in memory of St. Francis of Assisi who, over 700 years ago, spoke of the birds as his "little brothers and sisters," and who drew so many about him when preaching in a countrified market-place that the whir of their wings and the music of their song filled the air.

It is good to know that thousands of wings that have been useless will soon be beating the sunny air again.

International Puzzle Flags

The countries whose flags were published last Monday are:

A—Australia. B—Belgium. C—China. D—Denmark. E—England (the Red Cross of St. George). F—France. G—Germany. H—Holland (Netherlands). I—Italy. J—Japan. K—Korea. L—Latvia. M—Mexico. N—New Zealand. P—Palestine. R—Russia (old ensign). S—Switzerland. T—Turkey. U—United States. V—Venezuela. W—Wales. Y—Yugoslavia. Z—Zanzibar.

The Mail Bag

Fontana, California

Dear Editor:

I thought you would enjoy a poem so I am sending one to you. I had a little help with it, but not much. How do you like the ship I have drawn?

I enjoy the jokes very much in The Christian Science Monitor. I like to read the stories in it, too. My sister Janet also is sending a poem.

Richard K.

[Thank you for the little poem, Richard, and please thank Janet for hers. Janet's drawing of "The Sweet Young Maid" was great fun, particularly her "one long braid" of hair. Your ship was splendid—a truly gallant sight! —Ed.]

Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am very interested in the "Children's Page" and I hope my letter is published. We went to the "World's Fair" and my mother and daddy went into the Christian Science Pavilion there and subscribed to this paper. So we have not had it long.

I am interested in stamps and would like to trade some of mine with a boy or girl and to receive letters from any place in the world. I am 11 years old. Janet A.

Wavertree, Liverpool, England

Dear Editor:

I am the only one in our house who is interested in Christian Science, but I have a great many friends who go to the Sunday School. I attend this and like it very much.

I would like to have pen-friends very much indeed. My hobbies are reading, foreign coins and foreign stamps. I am 11 years of age.

My school is called Aigburth Vale High School and I am very fond of it, my favorite subjects being art and English.

Please help me to get pen-friends.

Joan B.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my gratitude for the Mail Bag. I think it adds a lot to the Children's and Young Folks' pages. I always read all of the letters and enjoy them so much. I have gained several pen pals and should like to gain more.

We have one pet, a dog. He is a Cocker Spaniel and has red fur which is very beautiful. Buster (that is his name) was received at midnight the night before my sister's birthday. He is now four years old.

I live in Cincinnati which is right on the Ohio River. We often go out in boats. It is great sport.

I am 12 years old and wish to hear from girls around that age. Hoping to hear soon, Nancy R.

Rusapi, S. Rhodesia, S. Africa

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old, and would like to hear from anyone my age in another country. Will the girl who writes to me please send a feather in her letter and tell me the name of the bird the feather comes from, as I am collecting feathers.

I hope you will publish my letter. I live on a farm, and Mummy teaches me, using correspondence classes.

With love to the Mail Baggers,

Mary von B.

The following would like to receive letters:

Venito Carolyn B. (7), San Mateo, California. Interested in music and swimming.

Shirley N. (10), Oak Park, Illinois —From a girl in Switzerland, Japan or Holland. Interested in stamp collecting.

Margaret Van E. (10), Twin Falls, Idaho—From girls in Egypt and Holland.

Marcia Jeanne E. (10), Weehawken, New Jersey—From foreign countries. Interested in outdoor sports.

Jennie W. (12)—From foreign countries.

[Will the owner of Benny of Lakewood, Ohio, send in name and address. Two letters are waiting for him.—Ed.]

Chrysanthemums the Year Round

IT IS quite easy to make paper chrysanthemums that are almost as lovely as the actual flowers. The materials needed are a few sheets of colored crêpe paper, some green paper-covered wire (which can be bought quite cheaply on spools), and such tools as a lead pencil, a pair of scissors, and an ordinary round-headed hatpin.

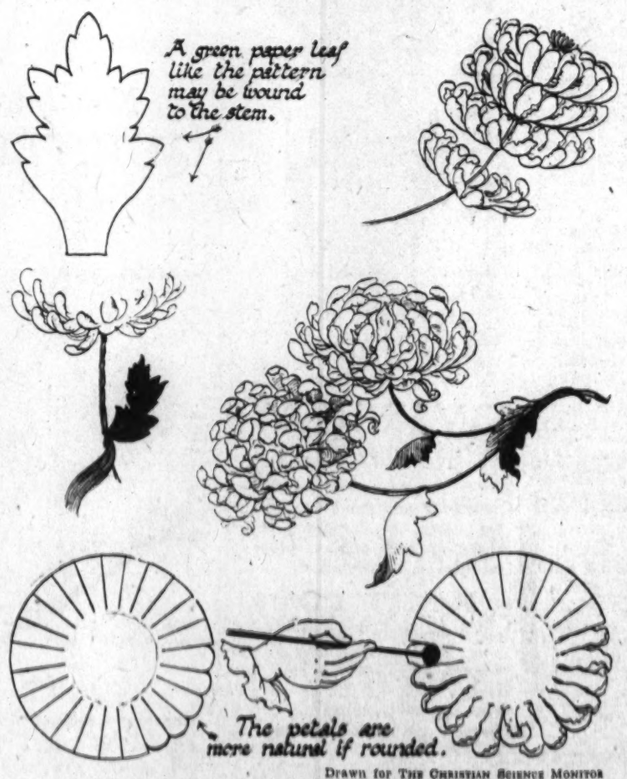
Red, white, pink and lavender crêpe paper make chrysanthemums such as Japanese girls wear in their hair. But yellow crêpe paper is the best of all, for it makes the most natural looking flowers.

To make a pattern for your flowers, take a piece of cardboard and place a saucer or plate, measuring about six inches across, on it. Draw round the edge of the saucer and then cut the circle out. Now place the circle on a sheet of crêpe paper and draw round the edge of it. It will take 10 of these crêpe circles to make one chrysanthemum.

When the 10 circles of crêpe paper are ready take your scissors and make cuts of an inch and a half from the edge towards the center, keeping them half an inch apart. These make the petals, which are now ready to be curled. To make the paper petals as curly as the real ones, place the paper circle on your knee and press the hat-pin head along the length of each petal, beginning at the edge and drawing it toward the center.

Now commence to string the 10 paper circles with their curled petals together. Cut the green paper-covered wire the length the stem is to be and punch it through the centers of the circles, one at a time. Make a finely fringed bunch of white or yellow crêpe paper to represent the center of the flower and fasten it to the top of the stem by tying, or winding it onto the wire. To keep the flower from slipping down the stem, gum a small green calyx, such as hold milliners' flowers in place, to the base of the flower.

The stem itself should be wound round with green crêpe paper, and leaves, cut out of green paper, should be fastened to the stem here and there as shown in the diagram.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Diagrams Showing How to Make Paper Chrysanthemums

The Most Delicious Lady in the Land

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The most delicious lady in the land, in Sir James Barrie's eyes, is little Princess Margaret Rose, younger daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, who has lately had her third birthday.

When Sir James visited her on that exciting day, he found her gazing with entranced delight at one of her birthday presents, which happened to be a little toy table on which were set two tiny painted flower pots, no bigger than thimbles.

After watching her for a moment Sir James bent down to the Princess and asked, "Is that really yours?" And without hesitating a moment she looked up into his face and said, "It is yours and mine."

"I cannot pretend," said Sir James, when telling the story to the people of his native town at a public ceremony the other day, "that I am able to have such a pretty thought as that, but I think in the circumstances I may be allowed to borrow the Princess Margaret's phrase and say, 'O Kirriemuir, if there is grace in me that is worthy of sharing, it is all yours and mine.'"

Frankie Frog Learns a Big Word

CRICKET, the cat, and Buster, the brown and white bull pup, were strolling along one of their favorite haunts beside the lily pond one cool autumn day when they happened to notice something that seemed to them very queer. The leaves and the rushes which had been such a vivid green only a few days before were as brown as the walnuts which had fallen from the sturdy walnut tree, and the lily leaves on which Grandfather Frog usually perched and smiled wisely between snaps at venturesome flies were not to be seen at all. In their places were little crumbly bunches of an ugly tan something.

But all this change in the leaves and the grass was not the most surprising thing about it all, no indeed. The most surprising thing was to see, on the old fallen tree, little Frankie Frog, all stretched out in the warm sunshine. Little Frankie, who was usually so active, jumping about here and there, lay, not moving a muscle, as still as Chummy Squirrel when he is hiding.

"What can be the matter!" exclaimed Cricket. "All the lily leaves are gone, and what has happened to little Frankie?"

"I suspect Jack Frost has had something to do with the lily leaves," said Buster, "but I can't think what has happened to Frankie. Why is he so quiet, and why is he all alone? Where are all the rest of the frogs?"

* * *

Buster looked this way and that way, hoping to catch a glimpse of some other member of the frog family, when a sudden loud "Chuga-rum" nearly made him lose his balance and fall head first into the lily pond.

"Where did that voice come from?" he asked in a surprised tone. "It sounded as if it were right under my feet."

"If you would only look where you are walking you might avoid stepping on some of your old friends," said someone in rather a sharp voice.

"Why, Grandfather Frog," exclaimed Buster, "did I step on you? I didn't know you were there. You are just the one we want to see. What has happened to the lily pond? Where are all the other frogs? What is the matter with Frankie?"

"Just one question at a time, please," said the old gentleman sticking his head a little farther out of the mud. "I believe," he added "that I'll answer your last question first. The answer is that Frankie is having a lesson which will teach him the big word."

* * *

Cricket looked at Buster, and Buster looked at Cricket. After a thoughtful silence Buster ventured politely, "We don't know what you mean."

"What happens to you when you don't listen to your boss?" asked Grandfather.

Buster's tail fell between his legs, and he made no reply, but Cricket answered, "Why, he gets punished, of course."

"Certainly you do," continued Grandfather Frog, "everyone who hasn't learned the big word gets punished. Well, yesterday each frog in this lily pond received an order to get into his warm bed of mud for the winter, because Jack Frost was planning to make a long visit in this neighborhood. We were told that unless we got into our warm beds we would get stiff and cold. Most of us obeyed at once, but Frankie was having such a good time hopping about in the sunshine that he didn't want to stop and go to bed. He hadn't learned the big word and so he just punished himself."

"Won't he ever move again?" asked Cricket anxiously.

"Oh, yes," answered Grandfather, "he is beginning to move a little now. But I think Frankie has learned the big word from this experience. Obedience—that's the word."

"Did you hear that whistle, Buster?" said Cricket suddenly. "The boss wants you."

Buster didn't answer because he was already halfway home.

"Well," mused Cricket, as she started slowly up the path toward home, "Buster must be learning the big word, too."

The Home Forum

Out the Window

THE Florentines admitted that Siena would be cool in August, but they gave their opinion that it was a dead town which would soon bore us. A dead town, indeed! After the first month in Siena, we could hardly realize what they meant; for never in our lives had we felt so much a part of vivacious life. Never had we lived in a place where there were so many reasons for hanging out the window.

Our pension was on the top floor of an ancient palace; from its dining room windows one looked over tiled roofs to the sunset and the olive-covered hills. Below, four steep storeys below, the Via Camollia ran along the back of one of Siena's radial hills. From there, on our first night in Siena, we heard a shout; and, running to the window, saw a procession by torch-light of men in chain-mail, in the silks and velvets of the Middle Ages, carrying great silken banners that filled the narrow street.

After that you may be sure that we ran often to the window during dinner—all of us, well-bred Italians, impeccable English ladies, and university professors with one impulse. Usually it was the men of our Contrada or another—the parish officials, that is—who, to honor some memory or event, had dressed themselves in the antique dignity of their office. On these occasions torches burned in the wrought-iron holders (fixed in the walls six hundred years ago); their rich moving light brought a disturbing authenticity to the scene, as the sound of the true lute will give life to a troubadour's song and make us hear and understand things which we have not known before. The banners, too, were not mere flags of reasonable size, but great fields of heavy silk, all beautifully embroidered with the proper symbol of goose, or wolf, or uprooted tree. To keep them always floating to the wind required a special technique, a continual turning and twisting of the pole which finally culminated in its being thrown high in the air, to float down proudly, wide open, into the bearer's hands again. The drummers, too, had their skill. For each parish there was its own roll, its own particular music of trumpet and snare-drum. And so they would pass by in the vivid dusk of the torches, not in jest, and not entirely for show, but because such things had always been marked by this display of honor. People flock each year to the Pallio, the great horse race and procession which make the finest spectacle in the whole world—but perhaps the best of Siena is not that splendid show, but the weekly, the daily continuance of this magnificence in the routine life of a rather poor town.

Looking back, one feels that there was hardly a night when the roll of the drums, or a shouted song, would not take us from our dinner. Once it was a street-dance, with the cheery wheezing of accordion and fiddle, when we went down to find the square alive with women in red dresses and handsome dark men with mustaches. Once it was the gypsies, with a ripple of tambourines and sequins, and a great splash of full silken skirts as they whirled below us, between the palace and the church. On holidays we could see above the roofs the quivering flames of the illuminated palaces—façades outlined in tiny oil lamps, which gave off, not glare like electricity, but an exciting mystery of light. And once a bugle call, with an especially insistent roll of drums, introduced a miracle. Looking down, we saw a train of camels plodding by, ridden by men in rich and foreign garments, and followed by an outlandish train. The Magi! We gasped, not so much in wonder as in recognition. In a minute, of course, we realized that it was a circus parade, with clowns and trapeze artists—but that first instinctive supposition marks all the charm and wonder of Siena.

Another evening, leaning over the balcony, we saw another such miracle. It was thick dusk in the street below, the hour when you pass your best friends without recognizing them. No one was about, there were no trumpets and no flags. Unobtrusively an old man led a donkey down the street, and in his little two-wheeled cart sat a woman wrapped in a shawl, holding a baby and a lighted candle. There was nothing to it: it was a countryman taking his family home from market. But the lighted candle in its cone of white paper shed so soft a radiance on the mother and child that we fancied we had witnessed the Flight of Mary and Joseph into Egypt, as they passed silently down toward the city-gate.

* * *

Indeed, what nicer picture of a happy town could you give than to say that leaning out the window is the fashion? The poets have said other things of Siena, that it is the next town to paradise, and that it is a *popolo gentile*—a place where all the common people are as gentle as aristocrats. All of this is true now, just as it was five hundred years ago—yet still more surprising, in a city which has not become prosperous and commercial, is its zest, its unquenchable spirit of gayety. Leaning out of the window is indeed quite the thing—not lurking behind curtains, not making prim sallies with card-case and gloves, but calling across gayly from one palace to another. Where is the need of Women's Clubs, when the ice-cream man, with his mournful cry, *Ge-la-ti!* will bring the whole block sociably to the windows? Then the little baskets are let down on cords, and the ice-cream is drawn up in its paper box, to be eaten on the window-sill with much smiling and calling across.

Nor are gayety and friendliness all that one can find by leaning out Siena's windows. There is a time for quiet, and with all its liveliness Siena has a serenity, a lovely happy tranquillity which seems to run in the air we breathe. For us it was embodied in the prospect from our bedroom windows, a view out over many little closed court-yards, some wild with great mulberry trees, some neatly pebbled. There were coral-footed doves, there were ripening figs among the flamboyant leaves, heavy black grapes hanging from the balconies, and potted carnations. There was a well into which the bucket traveled down from the second-story window, so that in the early morning we would hear it give a mournful creak and then a great splash. And all closed in by these creamy walls and these roofs tiled and lichened to the color of sunburnt peaches lingered a mood of heart-free repose. The last time I was in Siena, Lina, coming in with the jug of hot water, found me sitting there still in my hat and gloves looking out. "Tired?" she asked sympathetically. "No—*contenta*," I answered. And she laughed, because, being a Sienese, she understood.

E. W.

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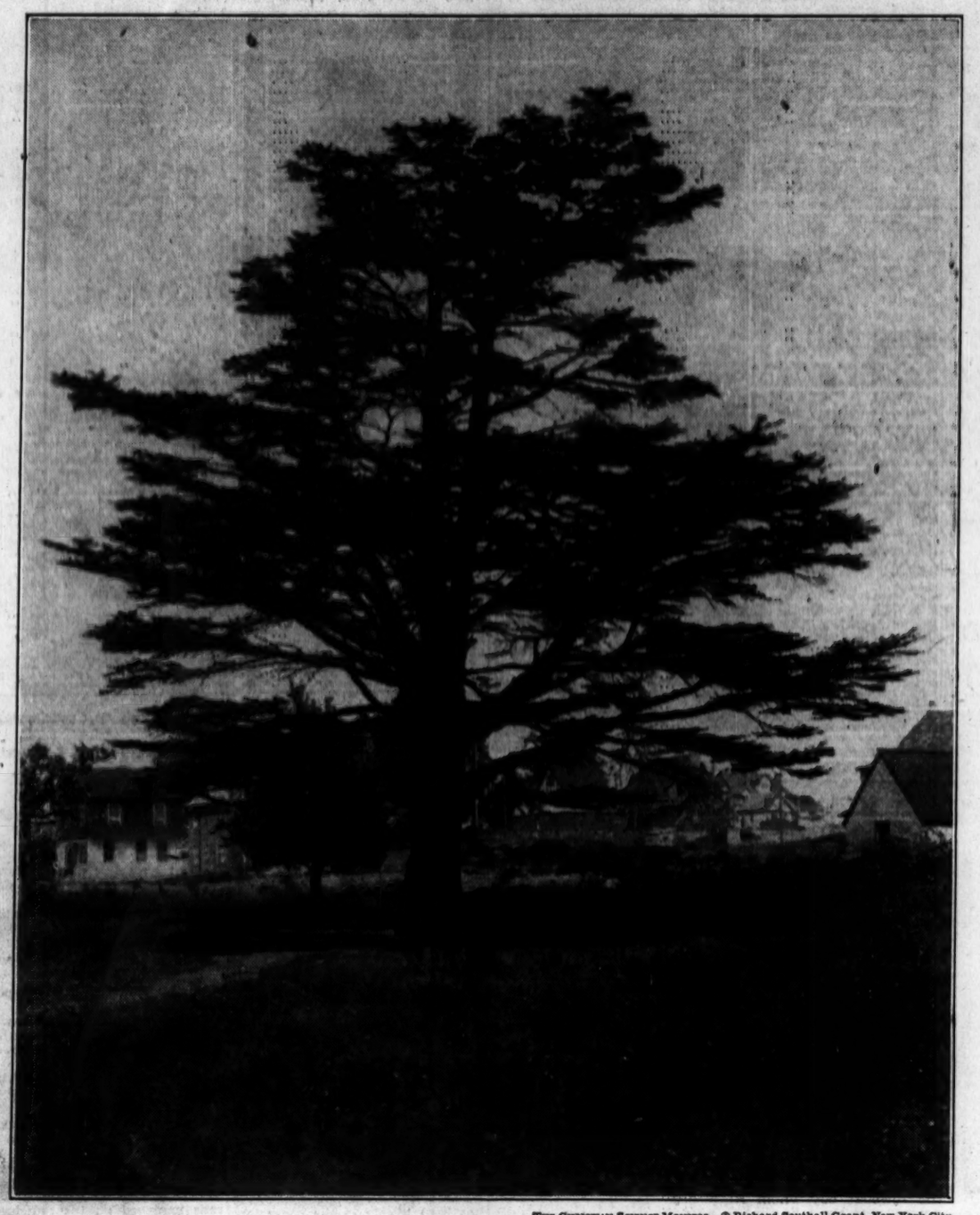
Montezuma's Palace

In the courts through which the Spaniards passed, fountains of crystal water were playing, fed from the copious reservoir on the distant hill of Chapoltepec, and supplying in their turn more than a hundred baths in the interior of the palace. Crowds of Aztec nobles were sauntering up and down in these squares, and in the outer halls, loitering away their hours in attendance on the court. The apartments were of immense size, though not lofty. The ceilings were of various sorts of odoriferous wood ingeniously carved; the floors covered with mats of the palm leaf. The walls were hung with cotton richly stained, with the skins of wild animals, or gorgeous draperies of feather-work wrought in imitation of birds, insects, and flowers, with the nice art and growing radiance of colours that might compare with the tapestries of Flanders. . . .

On reaching the hall of audience, the Mexican officers took off their sandals, and covered their gay attire with a mantle of *nequen*, a coarse stuff made of the fibers of the maguey, worn only by the poorest classes. This act of humiliation was imposed on all, except the members of his own family, who approached the sovereign. Thus barefooted, with downcast eyes and formal obeisance, they ushered the Spaniards into the royal presence.—WILLIAM PRESCOTT, in "The Conquest of Mexico."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Richard Southall Grant, New York City

A Cedar of Lebanon, to Be Found at Flushing, Long Island

"THE trees of the Lord are full of sap; the cedars of Lebanon, which He hath planted." Ever since the days of the Psalmist, who thus expressed his delight in the tree, the cedar has been the symbol of majesty and power. The thick trunk, the massive spreading of the flattened branches, the deep green foliage, give it an unrivaled grandeur and magnificence. It is indeed the king of trees. Today it is called by the people of its own country "arz el Rabb," "the cedar of the Lord."

Once the mountain slopes of Syria and Palestine were covered with forests of cedar, but now these slopes are largely waste land. Here and there is to be found a group or small grove of the trees. These survivals of the past owe their preservation to the veneration in which they have been held by Christians and Moslems alike. A Turkish pasha once built a protecting wall around one grove in fulfillment of a vow. At another period the patriarch of one of the native tribes threatened with dire punishment any one of his people who should harm so much as one branch of a cedar. There is still standing a tiny church in one of the most famous groves and a service is held once a year under the shadow of the great green boughs. The symbolic beauty of the cedar tree seems to have had a strangely deep significance for thousands of years.

Many gardens of Europe and of England are the lovelier for the presence of cedars. The originals of these trees were brought from Mount Lebanon in Syria. The oldest ones in England were planted some time between 1662 and 1670. The tree is not hardy in New England, but an occasional one is found growing in the vicinity of Philadelphia and of New York City. The cedar pictured here, said to be the finest in the United States, is in Flushing, Long Island, a town close to New York City that is noted for beautiful trees.

The cedar of Lebanon grows also on the Anti-Taurus Mountains in Asia Minor, where the climate is much colder than in Syria. Thirty years ago seeds were collected from these Asia Minor trees for the Arnold Arboretum in Boston. The plants grew there into tall trees, so perhaps our parks and gardens may yet know a thriving race of this king of trees.

The Vision of the Fawn

Hard by a laurel, between two running streams,
At the young season's youngest budding dawn,
In a green space I saw a milk-white fawn
With horns the silver of an angel's dreams;
Remote and magical, with little gleams
Of light around its head, it wandered on:
Leaving my labours, like a miner drawn
By gold, I followed—foolishly, it seems.
"Let none impede me!"—round its collar ran
The legend pricked in pearl and diamond—
"By Cæsar's charge I wander fancy-fond." . . .

—From Sonnet CLXII, in "The Sonnets of Petrarch." Translated by JOSEPH AUSLANDER. New York: Longmans, Green.)

ΗΣΥΧΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Μεταξὺ τῶν προτροπῶν του πρὸς τοὺς Θεσσαλονικεῖς, ὁ Παῦλος συμπερίελαβε τὴν νουθεσίαν, "Φιλοτιμῆσθε εἰς τὸ νὰ ἡσυχάζητε." Εἰς τοὺς ἀνιαροὺς τούτους καιροὺς ὅλοι δυνατὸν νὰ πράξωσι καλῶς λαμβάνοντες τὴν συμβουλὴν ταύτην ἐν καρδίᾳ. "Εν λεξικὸν ὁρίζει τὴν "ἡσυχίαν" ἐν μέρει ὡς, "ἐλευθερίαν ἀπὸ θόρυβον, ταραχήν, διατάραξιν ἢ ἔξαψιν." Τὸ νὰ "φιλοτιμῆσθε εἰς τὸ νὰ ἡσυχάζητε" δὲν σημαίνει νὰ εἶναι τις εὐήθης ἢ νὰ μὴ ἔχῃ ζωὴν καὶ ζωηρότητα, καθὼς ἐνίοτε νομίζεται. Οὔτε σημαίνει νὰ εἶναι τις παθητικός, διότι ἡ παθητικότης εἶνε ἀδρανὴς διανοητικὴ ἰδιότης ἥτις δύναται νὰ ἐπηρεασθῇ ὑπὸ παντὸς ἀνέμου ποῦ πνέει· εἶνε κατάστασις σκέψεως ἥτις ἐνίοτε ὑποκύπτει εἰς τὴν κακοπάθειαν, αὐτὸ δὲ ἴσως ἀπὸ αἰσθησίν τινα μοιροδοξίας. Ἀληθὴς ἡσυχία προέρχεται ἀπὸ μίαν πνευματικὴν ἠρεμίαν ἥτις ἐμφαίνει σταθερὸν ἀγκυροβόλιον, συγκράτησιν ἀπὸ κάτι τὸ ὁποῖον δὲν εἶνε δυνατὸν νὰ κινηθῇ ὑπὸ ἐξωτερικῆς ταραχῆς. Γνωρίζομεν πάντες τὴν πεποίθησιν τὴν ὁποίαν ἐμπνέει ἡ γνησία ἡσυχία· αἰσθανόμεθα αὐτομάτως ὅτι ἀποδεικνύει δραγμὸν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἄτινα θὰ βοηθήσουν καὶ θὰ ὁδηγήσουν κατὰ δυσκόλους θέσεις.

Προβλέπουσα μίαν μεγάλην πάλην ἡ Mary Baker Eddy εἶπε "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 96) "'Ο ὑλικὸς οὗτος κόσμος ἔτι καὶ τώρα καθίσταται παλαίστρα δι' ἀντιμαχομένας δυνάμεις. 'Αφ' ἑνὸς μὲν θὰ ὑπάρχῃ ἀσυμφωνία καὶ ἀποδειλίασις· ἀφ' ἑτέρου δὲ θὰ ὑπάρχῃ 'Επιστήμη καὶ εἰρήνη." Περαιτέρω εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν παράγραφον ἀναγινώσκομεν, "Αἱ ταραχαὶ αὗται θὰ ἐξακολουθήσουν μέχρι τοῦ τέλους τῆς πλάνης, ὅτε ἅπασα ἡ ἀσυμφωνία θὰ καταβροχθισθῇ ἐν τῇ πνευματικῇ 'Αληθείᾳ." Πόσον ἀναγκαῖον, τότε, τὸ ὅτι πρέπει νὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν τὴν ἐνδόμυχον βεβαιότητα καὶ ἀντίληψιν περὶ τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ ἥτις μᾶς βοηθεῖ νὰ μένωμεν εἰς τὸ μέρος τῆς "'Επιστήμης καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης"! Οὐδὲν καλὸν κατωρθώθη ποτὲ διὰ τῆς ἁπλῆς ἐρεθιστικότητος. 'Εκτὸς ἐὰν ἡ σκέψις εἶναι ἥσυχος καὶ πᾶσα αἴσθησις διαταράξεως κατασιγασθῇ, εἶναι δύσκολον νὰ σχηματίσῃ τις ὑγιᾶ κρίσιν. "Ολοι γνωρίζομεν τοιούτους λόγους ὡς, "'Οταν ἔφθασα εἰς τὸ σημεῖον νὰ τὸ ἀναλογισθῶ ἠρεμώτερον."

Οἱ ὁπαδοὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης εἶνε εὐγνώμονες διότι διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως καὶ τῆς ἐφαρμογῆς τῶν διδαχῶν της ἀποκτῶσι τὴν ἀληθῆ ἔννοιαν τῆς ἡσυχίας· μανθάνουν πῶς νὰ φυλάττουν τὴν διάνοιάν των ἐλευθέραν ἀπὸ τὰς διαταράξεις καὶ τὰς ταραχὰς τοῦ ὑλικοῦ κόσμου. Διδάσκει αὐτοὺς ὅτι ἡ ἀληθὴς οὐσία δὲν δύναται νὰ χαθῇ ἢ καταστραφῇ ποτέ, διότι εἶναι ἐκ Θεοῦ· ὅτι ἡ λειτουργία τοῦ ἀμεταβλήτου θείου νόμου συλλέγει ἐκ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης συνειδήσεως πρὸς καταστροφὴν πάντα τὰ σκάνδαλα, καὶ θὰ φέρῃ ἐπὶ τέλους ὅλα εἰς συμφωνίαν μὲ τὸ θεῖόν του διάταγμα.

'Εν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ 'Επιστήμῃ ἓν τῶν συνωνύμων τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι "'Αρχή." 'Αφοῦ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἄπειρος 'Αρχή, καὶ εἶναι καλός, τὸ καλὸν πρέπει νὰ εἶναι ἡ αἰτία ἢ ἡ πηγὴ ὅλων ποῦ ὑπάρχουν πραγματικῶς. 'Οποία ἀποκάλυψις—τὸ ὅτι ὁ Θεός, ἡ 'Αρχή, τὸ ἄπειρον καλόν, εἶναι ἡ μόνη αἰτία, καὶ δὲν ἐκπέμπει κακόν! Τὸ νὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν γνῶσιν τοῦ μεγάλου τούτου γεγονότος καὶ νὰ συναισθανθῶμεν ὅτι ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος εἶνε πάντοτε ἓν μὲ τὴν θείαν ταύτην 'Αρχήν—ὅτι ἡ συγγένεια αὕτη δὲν δύναται ποτὲ νὰ θρανσθῇ ἢ νὰ διαταραχθῇ—δίδει πράγματι ἀσφαλὲς ἀγκυροβόλιον. Κατὰ τὴν ἀτομικὴν ἀντίληψιν, τὸ μέγα τοῦτο γεγονὸς δύναται νὰ ἀποδειχθῇ ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα. 'Ο μέγας ἡμῶν Διδάσκαλος ἀπέδειξεν ἐπανειλημμένως ὅτι οὐδεμία ὑλικὴ κατάστασις ἠδύνατο νὰ ἀνατρέψῃ τὸν νόμον τῆς ἁρμονίας· καὶ ἔχομεν τὴν εἰδικὴν ἐντολήν του νὰ ἀκολουθῶμεν τὰ βήματά του.

'Η ἡσυχία ἥτις προέρχεται ἐκ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως ταύτης περὶ τῆς ἓν-ότητος (at-one-ment) τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὸν Θεόν, τὸ καλόν, εἶναι ὡς φῶς φάρου εἰς τὸν κόσμον. 'Απαντᾷ εἰς τὴν κλῆσιν τῆς 'Αληθείας ἥτις φθάνει εἰς τὰς τέσσαρας γωνίας τῆς γῆς, εἰς πᾶσαν φάσιν καὶ κατάστασιν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης σκέψεως· εἶναι τὸ μέσον διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου τὸ "Σιώπα, ἡσύχασον," λέγεται εἰς τὴν ταραχὴν καὶ τὰς διαταράξεις, τοῦ ὑλικοῦ κόσμου. 'Η ἡσυχία ἥτις γεννᾶται ἐκ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως ταύτης ἔχει θείαν ἐξουσίαν καὶ ἐμπνέει ἐμπιστοσύνην. Καταστέλλει τὸν πανικὸν εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον ἡ ἀνθρωπότης αἰσθάνεται ἑαυτὴν ἐρριμμένην ὅταν εὑρίσκῃ κλονιζόμενα ἐκεῖνα ἄτινα ἐθεώρει μέχρι τοῦδε ἀκλόνητα. Μία ὑλικὴ σύλληψις ἀσφαλείας καὶ τὰ ψευδῆ στηρίγματα αὐτῆς ἀφεύκτως πρέπει νὰ ἀνατραπῶσιν.

Εἰς τὴν "Retrospection and Introspection" ('Ανασκόπησιν καὶ 'Εσωσκόπησιν) ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει (σ. 93), "'Ο ἄριστος πνευματικὸς τύπος τῆς Χριστοειδοῦς μεθόδου διὰ νὰ ἀνυψώνῃ τὴν ἀνθρώπινον σκέψιν καὶ νὰ μεταδίδῃ τὴν θείαν 'Αλήθειαν, εἶναι ἡ στάσιμος δύναμις, ἡ ἠρεμία, καὶ ἡ ἰσχύς· καὶ ὅταν τὸ πνευματικὸν τοῦτο ἴνδαλμα γίνῃ ἰδικόν μας, καθίσταται ὁ τύπος διὰ τὴν ἀνθρώπινον ἐνέργειαν." Τοῦτο εἶναι θαυμάσιον ἴνδαλμα, ἓν διὰ τὸ ὁποῖον καλῶς ἀξίζει νὰ μοχθίσῃ τις. Καθὼς ἀγωνιζώμεθα νὰ τὸ φθάσωμεν συναισθανόμεθα τὴν ἐκπλήρωσιν τῆς ὑποσχέσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, δοθείσης διὰ τῆς προφητείας τοῦ 'Ησαΐου: "Τὸ δὲ ἔργον τῆς δικαιοσύνης θέλει εἶσθαι εἰρήνη· καὶ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς δικαιοσύνης, ἡσυχία καὶ ἀσφάλεια εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. Καὶ ὁ λαός μου θέλει κατοικεῖ εἰρηνικὴν κατοικίαν, καὶ οἰκήματα ἀσφαλῆ, καὶ ἡσύχους τόπους ἀναπαύσεως."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν 'Εκδοτικὴν 'Εταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Quietness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG his exhortations to the Thessalonians, Paul included the admonition, "Study to be quiet." In these troublesome times all might do well to take this advice to heart. A dictionary defines "quietness" in part as "freedom from noise, agitation, disturbance or excitement." To "study to be quiet" does not mean to be dull or to lack life and animation, as is sometimes thought. Neither does it mean to be passive, for passiveness is an inactive mental quality which may be influenced by every wind that blows; it is a state of thought which sometimes submits to suffering, it may be from a sense of fatalism. True quietness comes from a spiritual stillness which denotes steadfast anchorage, a holding to something which cannot be moved by outward turmoil. We all know the confidence which genuine quietness inspires; we feel instinctively that it evidences a grasp on essentials which will help and guide in difficult situations.

Foreseeing a great conflict, Mary Baker Eddy said (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 96): "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." Farther on in the same paragraph we read, "These disturbances will continue until the end of error, when all discord will be swallowed up in spiritual Truth." How necessary, then, that we should gain the inward assurance and understanding of the allness of God which enables us to abide on the side of "Science and peace"! No good has ever been accomplished by mere excitability. Unless thought is quiet and any sense of disturbance stilled, it is difficult to form sound judgment. We are all familiar with such words as, "When I came to think it over more calmly."

Adherents of Christian Science are grateful that through the understanding and application of its teachings they are gaining the true sense of quietness; they are learning how to keep their thinking free from the disturbances and agitations of the material world. It is teaching them that true substance can never be lost or destroyed, because it is of God; that the operation of the immutable divine law is gathering out of human consciousness to be destroyed all things that offend, and will ultimately bring all into conformity to its divine mandate.

In Christian Science one of the synonyms for God is "Principle." Since God is infinite Principle, and is good, good must be the cause or source of all that really exists. What a revelation—that God, Principle, infinite good, is the only cause, and does not send forth any evil! To gain a knowledge of this great fact and to realize that the real man is forever at one with this divine Principle—that this relationship can never be broken or disturbed—gives indeed a sure anchorage. According to individual understanding, this great fact can be demonstrated here and now. Over and over again our great Master proved that no material condition could overrule the law of harmony; and we have his specific injunction to follow in his footsteps.

The quietness which comes from this understanding of man's at-one-ment with God, good, is as a beacon light in the world. It answers to the call of Truth which is reaching to the four corners of the earth, to every phase and condition of human thinking; it is the means by which the "Peace, be still," is spoken to the agitation and disturbances of the material world. The quietness which is born of this understanding has divine authority and inspires confidence. It quells the panic into which humanity feels itself thrown when it finds those things being shaken which it had hitherto considered unshakable. A material concept of security and its false supports must inevitably be overthrown.

In "Retrospection and Introspection" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 93), "The best spiritual type of Christly method for uplifting human thought and imparting divine Truth, is stationary power, stillness, and strength; and when this spiritual ideal is made our own, it becomes the model for human action." This is a wonderful ideal, one which is well worth striving for. As we strive to attain to it we realize the fulfillment of God's promise, given through the prophecy of Isaiah: "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever. And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Miss Beale of the Ladies' College

It was a hot June day and Cheltenham was at its loveliest. Few of the Anglo-Indian colonels and the retired dowagers who go there for sport and cards realize what a romantic town it is, with its spacious Regency houses and its wealth of flowering trees and shrubs. But the beauty of the place struck the small rebellious child who was being taken from India to go to school under Miss Beale, the then very modern head of the Ladies' College, and one of the few great educators in this country or indeed anywhere. . . .

When we went into the little house alongside the College, and the grave, rather beautiful woman rose to receive us, I realized that in Miss Beale there was something a little different, something not common, something apart. She was short, but her dignity was marvellous. The only person of her generation whose dignity was greater was Queen Victoria. She had large penetrating eyes and great humour in the corners of her mouth. She walked with an extraordinarily smooth long step, it must have been because she wore no heels. It was a sight to see her come up the long hall and fall upon some luckless child who had caught her attention from the further end.

She shook hands with my mother and myself and then sat down and had the usual conversation which parents have with the heads of institutions. But all the time she was talking to my mother, she was really watching me and taking in my immense indignation. When we left she shook hands in a friendly way saying, "You must come and see me the first day you are at College, I shall send for you." And the interview was over . . .

Miss Beale did not particularly care whether people passed examinations or not, though she was glad of course when they did. What she wanted was to make fine women who would influence their generation. Her own deep religious feelings had an immense effect on the school, and I shall never forget the impression I received as a quite young girl when I heard her read the first chapter of St. John's Gospel. It was quite electric, one felt that this woman was reading the thing she considered the greatest in the world and that she was somehow putting over to a class of little geese, that it was immensely important. Afterwards I often heard her expound it, and I always wish that she had left in writing some definite memoranda of her teaching on the subject. I fancy many of her old pupils would admit that she made the Last Gospel the most vital thing in their lives.—ANNABEL HUTH JACKSON, in "A Victorian Childhood." (London: Methuen.)

October

Dusty rusty bracken;
Thistledown afloat;
Hills, blue-shadowed and withdrawn
To distances remote.

Milkweed feathers blowing
From a frosted pod;
A cocoon spun upon a spray
Of fading goldenrod.

Cricket banjos in a field
Of rustling corn tepees;
Apples on the ground beneath
A row of pippin trees.

The arrogance of summer
Subdued somehow and sober—
Smoke and bonfires, falling leaves,
One last rose—October.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Shows A Downward Slant In Dull Trading

American Telephone Weak Feature — Leaders Generally Off

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—The uncertainties apparently overweighed certainties in financial markets today, and stocks and staples mulled about hesitantly in trading which verged on the dullest of the year.

Equities, led by the recently hard-pressed American Telephone, were for sale at reduced prices in the first hour. There was no rush of buyers, however, and the ticker tape moved lazily.

Although the activity was still at a minimum in later proceedings, some of the metals rallied and transformed early declines into small gains. The alcohols and oils also steadied, but with little enthusiasm.

Grains, cotton and other commodities generally recorded unimportant changes. Bonds were irregular. The dollar suffered an early slump in terms of leading European exchanges, but later got back most of its losses.

The late stock market tone was again somewhat heavy as a number of the leaders resumed their decline. Union Pacific lost 3 while National Distillers and American Telephone receded 2 or more.

U. S. Steel slipped a point and U. S. Smelting more than canceled a 2½ point rise.

Transfers approximated 950,000 shares.

Bears Are Bolder

There were some indications that the recently timid bear has grown somewhat bolder. Brokers reported a sizeable expansion of the short interest in stocks last week and attributed Saturday's late recovery partly to cautious covering by operators who were rather fearful of remaining "out on a limb" over the week-end in view of possible announcements from Washington or Hyde Park.

Market analysts, while considering various momentary bearish implications in domestic developments, are generally hopeful for the "long pull."

The liquidation and short-selling of stocks during the past week or more, they believe, have at least put the market in a stronger technical position than it has been for some time.

Bond Movement Cautious

Bonds reflected about as much indecision as other financial markets today. The price trend was uneven with loans of the semi-speculative class in moderate supply.

A sharp advance in French Government issues brought some life to the foreign division. An early jump of 5 points in the 7s pushed the price above 158, a new high for the year. The movement was followed by a smaller gain in the 7½s. Buying was attributed to the rising market for foreign exchange. British and Japanese issues also improved, while German obligations were inclined to heaviness.

Secondary rails had a rather poor following and small declines predominated. In a few instances, affecting some loans of the Chicago & North Western, Northern Pacific, Nickel Plate and Illinois Central, the losses ran to a point or so.

U. S. Governments were slightly lower, but prime issues in the corporate division showed a good tone.

The gainers included a mixed group of rails, industrials and secondary utilities. United States Rubber 5s were pushed down a point by light selling.

Oil company bonds were steady although Shell Union 5s yielded fractionally. Postal Telegraph 5s edged forward a little, but dealings were light in other communications issues.

Chicago Grain Values Are Generally Lower

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt's address in Chicago today threw no light on the Administration's financial program, and grain prices sagged as the day drew to an end.

Many grain traders had been inclined to look for some definite announcement from the President as to monetary affairs. Government plans to spend $330,000,000 to purchase food, fuel and clothing for the needy fell flat as a market influence.

Wheat closed unsteady, ½c to ¾c under Saturday's finish, corn 1¼c to ⅞c down, oats ¼c to ½c off, and provisions varying from 35c decline to a rise of 17 cents.

Closing prices were: Wheat: Dec. 89¼-½; May 93⅜-½; July 92. Corn: Dec. 48⅞-49; May 55-55⅛. Oats: Dec. 38½-⅝; May 42¼; July 40. Rye: Dec. 68¼; May 76½; July 76 asked.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Wheat					
December	.90	.90⅝	.89⅛	.89⅜—	⅜
May	.94⅜	.94¾	.93¼	.93⅝—	⅝
July	.93¾	.93⅞	.92	.92	....
Corn					
December	.50	.50¼	.48⅞	.49 —.91¼	
May	.56	.56¼	.55	.55⅛	....
Oats					
December	.38⅛	.39⅜	.38⅛	.38½—	½
May	.42⅜	.42¾	.42⅛	.42⅛—	⅛
July	.41	.40	.40	.40	....
Lard					
December	5.72	5.80	5.67	5.80	....

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.61⅞	.61¼	.61¼	—.01
December	.63⅞	.62	.62¼	— ⅛
May	.67⅞	.67	.67⅛	— ¾

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—There were 8915 bales of wool offered at the auction today, of which 8649 were sold. The moderate selection placed on the market met with competition that was less keen than heretofore. Fine sorts were in good demand and prices were maintained, while other descriptions were easier. The total of 2700 bales of South Americans included in today's offerings sold mostly to the continent, and occasionally in the buyers' favor.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 2	Last Sept. 30
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	800	8¼	8	8	8¼
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	300	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
18¾	8¼	..	Addressograph	700	8½	8¼	8⅜	..
11¼	4	.60	Affiliated Prod	1300	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
113	47½	3½ T	Air Reduction	1900	104	102	102	103
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	19300	36⅜	35	35	36⅛
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	6800	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	7	7	7	..
145⅛	70¾	6	Allied Chem	3700	136	134	134	136⅜
29⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	800	15⅝	13⅛	13¾	15⅝
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	300	14	14	14	..
9¼	⅞	..	Amal Leather	500	3¼	3	3½	..
47	18⅛	2	Amerada	1200	40	39¼	39¾	39¾
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	600	25	25	25	25½
26½	8	..	Am Bank Note	300	14	13⅜	13⅜	14
18¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	700	11	11	11	11½
64	24¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	110	56½	55½	56¼	57½
43½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	30½	29¾	29¾	..
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	80½	80½	80½	..
96¼	48½	4	Am Can	4 3700	89	87½	87½	89¾
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	3600	27½	27¼	27½	28
59⅜	15	..	Am Car & F pf	100	41	41	41	40¾
31½	3¼	..	Am Chain pf	100	15	15	15	..
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	11900	59¾	56	57	57½
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	300	3	3	3	3⅞
19⅜	3½	..	Am & For Pow	2900	10	9¼	9½	10
37¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
21⅛	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	14	14	14	14½
17⅛	3⅜	..	Am Ice	800	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	8
15⅜	4¼	..	Am International	600	9¼	8¾	8⅞	9
3½	⅛	..	Am La France	200	1	1	1	..
38⅛	8⅛	..	Am Locomotive	2400	32½	32	32½	33½
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	3600	20¼	18½	18⅝	19⅛
72	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	..
30⅜	17	1½	Am News	10	26	26	26	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Li	3400	8¼	8	8	8⅛
41⅛	9⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20
38	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	17½	17½	17½	..
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	8600	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
31⅜	5¾	.60	Am Rolling Mill	4500	18½	17⅞	18	18⅜
47¾	20⅞	3	Am Safety Razor	200	37	37	37	37
4½	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	400	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
36⅜	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	38900	47½	44½	44⅝	46¼
87	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	700	82	81¾	81¾	80¼
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	63	63	63	..
27	8¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21⅝
47½	30	2½ T	Am Stores	300	39	38	38	..
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	63½	62¾	62¾	62
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	103	103	103	..
134⅜	86½	8	Am Tel & Tel	19300	118½	116¾	116¾	120¼
25	4⅝	..	Am Type Fndrs	700	9	8	8	9
37⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	60	18	16¾	17½	18
43¾	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	3600	21	20¼	20½	20¾
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1200	11	10½	11	11¼
61½	22⅞	..	Am Woolen pf	900	50½	49¾	50½	50
2¾	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1½	1½	1½	..
10⅜	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	7¾	7	7	7
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	300	50	50	50	..
23½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	12100	15¾	15	15	15⅞
39¾	8⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	300	21¼	21¼	21¼	20½
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	72	68½	68½	..
7¾	1¾	..	Armour Ill A	14000	4¼	3¾	3¾	4⅛
5	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1600	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1300	48½	44½	45	48¾
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	14	13⅞	13⅞	..
31⅞	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	43	42¾	42¾	..
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	4600	55	53⅜	53⅜	55½
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	200	61	61	61	61
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	33	32⅜	32½	33
31⅞	12⅞	1	Atl Refining	3600	26½	25⅞	26¼	26
28¾	1½	..	Atlas Teck	1500	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
84½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	1200	46½	45½	46	46
9¾	4½	..	Austin Nichols	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
16⅜	5¼	..	Aviation Corp Del	3600	9½	8⅝	8⅝	9⅜
17⅞	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3600	13	12⅜	12⅜	13
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	36	36	36	36
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	7400	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	26¾
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	27	26	27	26
99⅞	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	100	93	92	92	..
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	33	33	33	..
7¼	⅜	..	Barker J. Bros	10	3	3	3	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	5300	8½	8⅝	8¾	9
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	300	13¾	12⅜	12¾	13¼
13½	3⅛	..	Belding Hem	1200	9¼	9	9¼	9
96½	62¼	5.60	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	94⅜	94½	94⅝	..
15	13¼	1½	Beni Ind Loan	600	15	13¾	13¾	14
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	700	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	200	36½	36½	36½	..
49¾	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	6400	34	31⅜	31⅞	33⅝
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	83½	82¾	83¾	86½
19¼	3⅛	..	Blaw Knox	500	10⅜	10	10	10½
54½	9	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	39⅝	37	38	37
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	3200	22⅞	22	22½	23⅛
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	1700	15½	15	15	14⅞
14⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	3600	9¼	8⅝	9	9¼
41½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	3400	31¼	30⅜	30⅝	31¾
18½	3¼	..	Brunswk Balke	200	10	10	10	9¾
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	10	9¼	9¼	9¾
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	100	7	7	7	..
20½	6¼	.40	Burns Bros A cts	100	14¼	14	14	13½
23½	7½	..	Burroughs Add	700	14¼	14	14	..
7½	1¼	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	50	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
43¼	8½	..	Butterick	300	3½	3	3	..
			Byers	300	25¼	25¼	25¾	25¾
34⅜	7¾	..	Calif Packing	300	22¼	21½	21½	21
2	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	800	1¼	1	1¼	1
9¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1400	30⅝	29⅜	29⅝	30¾
9¾	7⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	14⅞	13¾	13¾	14
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	3400	82½	64½	64½	68½
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1000	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¼
4⅜	⅜	..	Cellotex vtc	200	1½	1½	1½	..
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	30400	45½	42⅝	43⅜	44⅞
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	34	34	34	..
44¾	5⅞	..	Carro de Pasco	12700	38¼	35½	35⅝	37¼
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	500	3	3	3	3
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	300	39½	38	38	37½
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3500	41½	40⅝	40⅜	41⅜
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	8	8	8	8½
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1900	6	5¾	6	6¾
18¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1900	9½	9	9	9¼
16	1¼	..	Chi & N western	800	9	9	9	9
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	7	6¾	6¾	7
25⅛	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	18	18	18	18
9⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
15	2⅞	..	Chi R I&P 6% pf	100	6	6	6	6¼
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12½	12½	12½	..
52⅞	7¾	.80b	Chrysler	30700	41	39¾	39¾	40¾
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	15	15	15	15
3⅝	⅛	..	City Stores	500	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1⅞
2½	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	1100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	400	28¼	28	28¼	27½
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	400	14¼	14	14	14¼
36	3	..	Collins & Aikman	700	19½	18	19½	19½
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Iron	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	4500	14⅞	14	14	14⅞
27¾	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	23	22½	23	23¼
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	400	81	80½	80½	81
19	4	..	Comm Credit	1000	16⅞	16½	16⅞	17
85⅛	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	80	94½	94½	94½	..
19½	16	..	Comm Cred A	900	34½	33	33¾	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	36	34½	34¾	36¼
87¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	17900	36½	34½	35	34¾
6½	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	5400	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2¼
60½	21	6	Comwith&S 6pf	100	30	30	30	29
27⅞	7¼	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21⅝
14¾	3⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
94⅛	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	8300	45⅞	43⅝	44	41½
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	100	83¼	83¼	83¼	..
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	13600	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	13½
106	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	106	106	106	..
10⅝	1¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	1200	8	7½	7½	7½
2½	¼	..	Container B	1500	2½	2½	2½	..
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	400	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅝
69	38½	2	Cont Can	500	65	64	64¼	64
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dis Fibre	100	8½	8½	8½	..
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	25¾	25¼	25½	25¾
4	1	..	Cont Motors	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
19¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	4800	17⅛	16½	16⅝	17
90⅝	43⅜	3	Corn Products	2200	86⅝	84¼	84¼	86⅜
29	23	2¼	Cream of Wheat	700	29½	28¼	28½	..
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	200	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4½
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	800	36⅛	36	36	37
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	1000	5	5	5	5
4⅞	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
39	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	49
4⅜	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	1300	2½	2½	2½	2¾
39½	29¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	45¼	43	43	45¼
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	5
96½	74	7	Cushman 7%	100	93½	93½	93½	..
8¾	1⅝	..	Davega St	100	7½	7½	7½	..
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	4300	28⅞	27⅝	28	28½
93¾	37½	..	Del & Hudson	1000	61½	60½	60½	60¼
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2100	27½	26¾	26¾	27½
39½	7½	1	Diamond Match	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
103½	30½	..	Dome Mines	6100	82½	79¾	80½	84½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	700	13½	13	13	13½
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	6800	76	73¾	73¾	75½
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
89¾	48	3	Eastman Kodak	500	76½	76¼	76½	74¼
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	125½	125¾	125½	..
16	3½	.30b	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
5¼	⅜	..	Ediugon Schild	100	3	3	3	3
23	4	..	Edmunds & pf	100	14½	14½	14½	..
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2100	18¾	18	18	18¾
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1400	4	3¾	4	3¾
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	5500	3	3	3	3⅛
13⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1600	6½	6¼	6½	6⅝
36½	9⅜	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	..
32¾	6½	..	El Pwr&L 6% pf	100	26	12⅝	12	..
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	600	43	43¼	43¼	43⅜
47	15½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	..
55	20½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
49⅞	15	..	Engineers PS ww	400	12⅜	11¾	11¾	..
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	2100	13⅜	13	13	13½
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	900	16¼	15	15	15½
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	100	4	4	4	..
6¾	2½	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	4½	4½	4½	..
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3½
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	1100	23¾	21¾	22¼	22
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	300	50	49¾	49¾	50
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	8½	8½	8½	..
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	14⅜	14	14	14
26¼	13⅝	1	Fourth Nat Inv	200	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	600	16⅛	15¾	15¾	18
47⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	1800	43	41¾	42¼	42½
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Huk Car	600	31	30½	30½	31½
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	900	17	16½	17	16⅝
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
10½	2¼	..	Gen Bronze	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	..
11½	1¾	..	Gen Cable	900	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
22	3¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	10700	19⅝	18	19	19¾
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1200	34½	33	33	34½
2¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas&E A	400	1½	1	1½	1
18½	7	..	Gen G&E 7% A	20	12	12	12	..
11	3½	3	Gen Mills	900	64	62⅝	63⅛	64
95	68½	8	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	88	86	88	88
35¾	10	1	Gen Motors	39600	28¾	27⅛	27¾	30¼
10½	2¼	..	Gen Out Ad	400	5½	5¼	5⅜	..
83	31	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	77½	77½	77½	..
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Inc	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
8¾	2	..	Gen Pub Service	600	12½	11	12½	..
1	⅛	..	Gen Pub Serv	300	1	1	1	..
8¾	2	..	Gen Refractories	100	9	8¾	8¾	..
20¼	8	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2300	13¾	13	13	13⅝
7⅝	3	..	Gimbel Bros	800	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
33	8¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	18½	18¼	18½	18¾
20	3¼	..	Glidden	400	13	13	13	13
91½	42	7	Glidden pptf	60	65¼	65¼	65¼	64
18	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1000	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
170½	12	1.20	Gold Dust	900	20¾	20	20	20
31½	3	..	Goodrich	6300	13½	12⅜	13¼	13¼
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	4300	34½	33¼	33¾	34⅛
17½	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
1½	⅜	..	Graham Paige	1100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
18⅝	3½	..	Granby	800	10½	10½	10½	11¾
10⅝	3⅞	..	Grand Union	500	5¼	4⅞	5	5
36⅜	20½	3	Grand Un pf	100	21	21	21	20
16⅜	5¼	1	Grant (WT)	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
36⅜	15⅝	..	Great Nor pf	1400	19⅜	18	18½	19
16⅜	5¼	..	Great Nor Ore	800	11⅜	11	11¼	11⅜
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	4300	35⅜	37¼	37¼	38⅞
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	120	116	116	116	..
4⅞	⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	800	2½	2	2	2
4¾	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
80	30	6	Hahn Dept Sto	900	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
38½	8	..	Hahn D S pf	200	36½	36	36	34½
19½	3½	..	Hall Printing	400	5	4¼	4¼	4¼
45⅞	43½	7	Hanna (M A) pf	30	82	82	82	81
45⅞	44	3½ T	Hazel Atlas	300	28	24½	25	25½
62	15	1½	Hercules Powder	400	45¾	43½	45¾	41¾
110	65	7	Hercules Powd pf	30	104½	104½	104½	104½
10½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	100	8	8	8	8
6¼	1⅜	..	Hollander	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
370	165	127	Homestake Min	100	345	345	345	351
1	⅛	..	Houdaille Her B	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	400	27	26½	27	26
9	4¾	..	Houston Oil new	300	7	7	7	8¾
31¼	5¾	.40	Howe Sound	3200	21¾	20	20¾	20½
19	6½	..	Hudson & Man	600	14½	13¾	13¾	14½
16⅜	3	..	Hudson Motor	4100	10¾	10¼	10½	10

Financial: News and Comment

Improvement In Steel Outlook Is Substantial

New Projects Increasing in Volume—Road Building Awards Largest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The outlook for new business in the steel industry improved considerably during the last week. Operations, however, are now holding their own at around 40 per cent of capacity, while new projects are increasing.

According to statistics of the engineering trades contracts are increasing steadily, awards for road building over the last week having been the largest so far this year. This is also being borne out by better structural steel business.

Structural steel sales in August were 37 per cent better than during July, while shipments improved 33 per cent. It is quite probable that September will have shown at least the volume of business of August. One of the largest new inquiries involves 6000 tons for a municipal auditorium at Kansas City.

Another cheering development was the many tentative inquiries for steel rails indicated during the week following the conference at Washington between the President and the rail makers at which the latter promised to arrange more satisfactorily terms for the purchase of rails. At least 150,000 tons of rails were indicated as possible purchases by officials of the following railroads: Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Maine Central, Boston & Maine, the Burlington, the Lackawanna, Chicago & North Western and Norfolk & Western.

There is still considerable speculation in steel circles as to whether the steel rail price will be marked down from the present quotation of $40 a ton. Statistics reveal that rail prices are already low by comparison with other finished steel prices, the average for which is more than $44 a ton. An investment service prepared a chart during the week to show the relation of steel rail prices and finished steel prices generally since 1899. Only for a few months were rails above the average and that was early in 1932. In October of that year prices were reduced $3 a ton to the present quotation.

Long Credits

The rail makers promised the President that they would grant "satisfactory terms." Many believe that such terms will not take the form of a reduction in price but rather the granting of long credits at a low rate of interest. Or else a barter arrangement may be made whereby the railroads turn in railroad scrap steel in exchange for new rails, a form of barter indulged in early this year to some extent. If there is to be any price reduction it is probable that it will not be more than $2 a ton, though predictions of as much as $5 have been heard.

Tin plate operations have begun to decline for the first time in several months, the average rate being 85 to 90 per cent compared with 95 per cent formerly. Consumption of tin plate in canning this year has been somewhat of a disappointment. The packs were limited in some instances by bad crops and in others by limitation to prevent an unwieldy surplus. The pack of tomatoes was around 9,000,000 cases, whereas 14,000,000 had been expected; the pea pack was around 10,000,000, compared with 12,000,000 the preceding year, which was itself small; the peach pack was 3,000,000 cases under normal, while pineapple canning was limited to 8,000,000 cases, or 4,000,000 under normal. The pack of salmon dwindled in all districts.

Several makers filed notices of price changes with the American Iron and Steel Institute during the week, principally applying to bars, plates and shapes. The new prices were in accord with those previously filed by certain leading producers, being 1.70c, Pittsburgh, on plates and shapes, and 1.75c, Pittsburgh, on bars.

Strikes Increasing

The increase in the number of strikes is the most disturbing element in the steel industry. For this reason operations have declined in the Wheeling and Pittsburgh districts. The strikes will be another influence making for higher prices. Wall Street has been alarmed at times by rumors that virtually the entire steel industry will be tied up with strikes. Evidently the matter of unionized labor is a more important influence than had been believed.

The largest pig iron prospect of the week is that which developed when the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was awarded the contract for fabricating 52,000 tons of steel and cast iron segments for the Mid-Hudson tunnel at New York. Bethlehem will furnish its own pig iron which is estimated at 25,000 tons, the rest of the raw material to be cast iron scrap.

Consumers of pig iron are in no hurry to buy iron for fourth quarter. They realize that they will be fully warned of any rise in prices since the rules of the steel code provide that the filing of new prices take place 10 days prior to becoming effective.

The city of Cleveland has bought 12,000 tons of cast iron pipe and will purchase 6000 tons more. Sacramento, Calif., will vote Nov. 7 on a water project which would require 20,000 tons of steel plates for fabrication into pipe.

The speculative metals, tin and silver, furnished the most price changes among the non-ferrous metals. Tin reached a new high for the year on Friday, selling at 48¼ cents a pound, it was rumored that speculators at London had virtually obtained a corner on the market, and it being predicted that much higher prices will soon materialize.

Silver was receding quite steadily during the early part of the week but rallied toward the close, with speculation in silver futures on commodity exchange quite brisk.

World Consumption Of American Cotton

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Oct. 2

WORLD consumption of American cotton was on an unusually high level during August, and at an annual rate far in excess of the cotton crop this year, according to a report issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. August consumption totaled approximately 1,266,000 bales, compared with 1,067,000 in the like month last year, 936,000 two years ago, and 799,000 three years ago.

Without allowing for seasonal variation, consumption in August was on an annual basis of about 15,200,000 bales, the Exchange Service says. The current crop is estimated at approximately 12,400,000 bales.

If consumption should continue at the present annual rate, this would result in reducing world stocks this season by about 2,800,000 bales.

Consumption last season totaled 14,405,000 bales and the world stock was reduced 1,500,000 bales.

World consumption in August this year was the largest in any August since 1927, and was probably the second largest August total on record.

Employment And Buying Improve In Chicago District

Pay Rolls, Carloadings, Auto Output Up—Let-Up in Steel and Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—Increasing demands placed upon stocks of local retailers, a new rise in the volume of wholesale business, a slight let-up in production of steel in the local mills, continued gains in employment and pay rolls in the Seventh Federal Reserve District, renewed improvement in railroad carloadings, further expansion in automobile distribution, and a slight recession in electric power output characterized last week in Chicago, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

A new fear on the part of the buyers that inflation would soon boost retail prices to higher levels was the chief cause of larger crowds at the stores and more activity. Though retail sales throughout the country, in comparison with the like period last year, are only slightly higher in dollar volume, Chicago's sales continue to run about 25 per cent better.

Increases in the various departments of the stores have been somewhat irregular. Purchases of women's coats and suits have increased more than 97 per cent over last year, while several lines of household articles have increased only 17 per cent. Furniture has been selling unusually well, increasing in sales more than 50 per cent over a year ago.

Although steel operations declined only one point under the preceding week in percentage of capacity, higher prices for finished products are expected soon to act as a stimulant. Further, a new impulse has come into the market as a result of the launching of a government-sponsored capital goods program and the acceleration of public works.

Thirty-seven railroads last week reported an income of more than 100 per cent over last year. Although the output of electric power slowed during the last week, production is still more than 9 per cent ahead of last year.

W. T. Grant Profits To July 31 $661,972

W. T. Grant Company reports for the six months ended July 31 net of $661,972 after charges or 55 cents a share on 1,195,355 no-par shares, compared with $148,137 or 12 cents a share a year before. There were 454 stores operated July 31, an increase of eight during the six months.

Net profit of W. T. Grant Realty Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary, was $88,723 for the six months ended July 31 compared with $72,803 a year before. These earnings are not included in above earnings of W. T. Grant Company.

Current assets July 31, including $5,165,383 cash and short term investments, were $13,026,187 and current liabilities $1,458,111, compared with cash of $3,828,352, current assets of $12,020,957 and current liabilities of $1,427,916 July 31, 1932.

Buying Power Is Now Exerting Itself

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Industrial production in the United States during September was unchanged from August levels, but consumption throughout the country last month made the most widespread gains since the general business improvement commenced in April, according to the current monthly business survey of International Business Machines Corporation.

This refutes the contention of some business observers that the recent advance in factory operations was not warranted by consumer buying and that stocks of surplus goods were simply being increased, the survey maintains.

Market Street Railway

Market Street Railway Company and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1933, shows a total income of $964,229, after expenses and taxes and including other income. Interest, depreciation and amortization of debt discount and expense totaled $964,229, entirely absorbing total income and leaving no balance to be carried to surplus. In the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1932, the total income was $994,688 and the net income, after interest, depreciation, amortization, etc., $30,262.

Government Now Behind Banks In New Loan Policy

President Has a Friendly Word for Bankers—Credit Need

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 — Acting again upon his new "pat-the-banker-on-the-back" policy, President Roosevelt permitted publication over the week-end of a letter to Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the R. F. C., putting the Government directly behind banks in a new, freer loan policy.

It was the tone of the letter, rather than the steps it enunciated, which indicated a changed governmental attitude toward the banks. There was no trace of the "blast-the-bankers" attitude which once ruled Administration circles. Instead, their inclination to proceed cautiously with loans was recognized and condoned, and governmental aid to assist a freer loan policy was offered.

But the President stated his wish that "all banks" accept RFC money for their preferred stock, in order to eliminate "local rivalries."

Whether banks which do not wish to take further RFC advances, and which are sound enough to qualify under law for deposit insurance, will be forced to accept governmental money is not clear from Mr. Roosevelt's letter. He plainly indicated, however, that if all banks do not part with some of their preferred stock, the Administration will be profoundly displeased.

Lower Interest

In his letter the President agreed to a reduction of from 5 to 4 per cent interest rate on preferred stock or on capital notes acquired by the RFC.

"On this basis," he continued, "a bank can afford to increase its capital by issuing preferred stock to the RFC or its own stockholders, and if it is found the added capital cannot be profitably employed, the stock can be retired."

Then follows the President's friendly word for bankers:

"I appreciate that many banks are much more liquid than they would like to be, and that they want to make loans, but for one reason or another are hesitant. No one wants them to make unsound loans, but they should provide the normal credit requirements for business.

"Certainly no class of our citizenship is more interested in the recovery of business than the bankers, and we need their confident cooperation in restoring settled, livable conditions for all of our people. Through participation in the RFC preferred stock plan, all banks will be aiding in an extra effort to provide credit.

Bank Coöperation

"Each bank will be equally recognized as coöperating to meet the demands of commerce and industry and at the same time to establish a strong nation-wide banking system capable of withstanding any demands that may be placed upon it.

"I understand the question has been raised in some quarters that the Government wants to control the banks through the ownership of preferred stock. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Government only wants to help provide banking capital adequate to meet the credit needs of the country, and through buying and lending upon preferred stock and capital debentures, it accomplishes this without undue demand upon present stockholders.

"The sole purpose is to strengthen our entire bank capital structure so that all banks will be in better position to assist in the recovery program, as well as to qualify for deposit insurance as provided in the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933. If all banks participate, each encouraging the other, local rivalries because of the advantages or disadvantages will be eliminated."

Steel Operations Retarded by Strikes

Already harassed by numerous complications in writing contracts under the code and pressed to ship material specified against expiring low-priced contracts, producers of steel last week passed under the deepening shadow of labor difficulties, states the magazine "Steel."

Automotive consumers, without exception, parts makers, largely financed by them, and other users in lesser degree ordered out steel which, when delivered, will make consumers stocks as a whole the largest since 1929. These inventories, motivated originally by advancing mill prices, appear the more attractive as the labor situation becomes more tense and threatens a possible interruption and foreshadows further price increase.

Oct. 15 is the official deadline on these shipments, but an extension is probable.

Canadian Gold Output Running Below 1932

Gold production in Canada this year is running a little behind the record output of last year. Since April, however, the trend has been upward, with the value in June $4,961,000 against $4,913,000 in May and $4,900,000 in April. March proved the best so far in 1933, at $5,378,000. January and February both were slightly below April, May and June.

For 1932 production was $63,083,740, making the average monthly rate slightly over $5,000,000, placing the Dominion, for the third consecutive year, second among gold producing countries. In 1931 its output was $55,687,688, or some 13 per cent less than 1932.

Associated Gas

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Deposits of debentures under the Associated Gas & Electric Company plan of rearrangement of debt capitalization have shown a marked increase in the last two weeks, culminating Saturday in one of the largest single day's deposits since the inception of the plan.

Assurance on Monetary Policy Vital Need of Business Today

Uncertainty as to Currency Chief Obstacle to Revival, Says New York Bank—Declares Inflation Theory Losing Ground—Defends Credit Course

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—"Uncertainty is the greatest obstacle to revival," states the National City Bank of New York, in its current monthly letter. "That the economic situation would be immeasurably benefited by some assurance or declaration of policy which would establish confidence in a reasonable stability of the currency, and in firm control over it, is a proposition from which there can scarcely be dissent," says the bank.

It is not in the interest of anyone, continues the bank, that the recovery program should be pushed so rapidly as to make it impossible to maintain balanced relations, order and confidence. "There have been abundant indicatfons for more than one year," it adds, "that the natural forces are operating in the direction of recovery, and given a program in step with them, and monetary security, there is every reason for confidence that the instincts of business men to do business will keep the recovery going in enduring fashion."

Continuing its arguments for currency certainty, the bank says:

"More aggressive agitation on the part of inflationary groups in favor of Government paper money issues has been met by a mounting opposition in the press generally, and from leading public men all over the country. In Administration circles, Secretary Wallace, whom we have quoted as reporting the demand for inflation, has also stated (referring to inflation, price-fixing and dumping plans) that 'without production control they are only a patchwork on a structure that is badly off balance at its base.' This puts the responsibility for the trouble where it belongs, on the lack of balance in the economic structure rather than on gold or the currency.

Must Revive Flow of Capital

"President Roosevelt has announced that the Government will lend to cotton farmers 10 cents a pound on their holdings of this year's crop on condition that they accept the A. A. A. program for reducing acreage in 1934 and 1935. Coming at a time when demands for inflation were at their height, this is in the nature of an answer, and implies adherence to the principles of organized readjustment rather than to the doctrines which explain the depression in terms of money.

"Even neutral observers fear that the effort to put people back to work and raise prices more rapidly than the natural pace of recovery will lead to the exercise of a stimulus, to wit, fear of the money, in order to start speculative or protective forward buying again. Evidence of growing uneasiness on the part of investors concerning the likelihood of inflation has appeared during the past month in the sharpest reaction in high grade bond prices since last April.

The bank answers criticism that bankers are not displaying the liberality which they should in dealing with applications for credit. It says that in times of depression when a great many business men have lost money and are in need of additional capital, they cannot understand why the banks are not in a position to stake them to a new start in business.

In view of these controversies, the bank recalls some of the first principles of commercial banking—that loans should be of comparatively short maturity, be based on strictly commercial transactions, and be self-liquidating in character.

"The complaint," continues the bank, "that bankers are unwilling to make loans except on a 'sure thing' is founded on ignorance of the proper function of banking. 'Sure' loans are precisely the only kind of loans that banks ought to have in their portfolios. It is not in the interest of the banks, their depositors, or the community at large that the banks should 'take a chance' in connection with their credit operations." It holds that the interest rate which banks charge for use of their money is not high enough to compensate for the risk of becoming involved in the customer's business and also that it is not in the interest of the bank depositor that the banker should let down the bars against questionable loans. Too easy credit to concerns operating on inadequate capital and in the hands of incompetent managers is not in the interest of the business community. Such concerns should not be aided but should be eliminated, says the bank.

Banks Eager to Lend

"In short," continues the letter, "the problem of getting credit into circulation is not as simple as it may appear on the surface. Banks are ready and eager to lend whenever a customer walks in whose credit standing is such as to entitle him to the money. Unemployed reserve affords no sense of gratification to the banker, for money is the banker's stock in trade, and idle money burns a hole in his pocket as surely as does slow merchandise for the dry goods wholesaler and retailer. Banks need increased earnings. Their dividends have been cut and their reserves written down to cover losses. They want to build up their earning power, hence they have every natural inducement to make loans whenever they can safely do so. It is useless to scold them for the failure of credit to expand when the business community is not bringing paper to them which is of a character to command their confidence.

"By and large, however, we have no hesitancy in challenging the contention that deserving borrowers are being hampered by inability to secure credit. Where such charges have been made and investigated the propositions almost invariably have been found to be of a kind not warranting banking accommodations."

The World's Business

Consumer Has the Key

THE crux in the NRA recovery program is still the same as it was several months ago—a continuation of increased buying. Without that all the other drives for greater activity will come to naught or will simply result in greater stress by throwing the industrial machinery further out of gear. The Administration has endeavored to reverse the process which has obtained in preceding decades—create increased purchasing power by raising wages and putting more men to work before increased demand caused greater industrial and trade activity, resulting in the larger profits which make possible the heavier pay roll. It has succeeded in part. Some 2,500,000 or more men, idle when President Roosevelt took the reins, are now earning their keep and adding to the enlarged buying which has sent retail sales higher for four consecutive months. August, which is ordinarily a poor month, jumped substantially ahead of the like 1932 month.

♦ ♦ ♦

Halt in Buying

A halt has now appeared in this cheerful response to NRA plans and tactics. Retail volume in September which is ordinarily a month in which fall buying begins to show fresh impetus shows a smaller gain than the preceding month. The consumer has been watching the rather rapid marking up of prices with something like real concern. And where the difference between former quotations and current ones is rather wide, it is easier to say no to the "buy now" solicitation. Moreover, a great many people stocked up when prices were low in anticipation of price increases and so are temporarily out of the market for many things. It behooves distributors to prevent increases to become too marked, for buyers are still in the saddle.

♦ ♦ ♦

Brake on Price Rises

A buyers' strike is the surest brake to exorbitant price increases that the business world knows of. Reluctance to buy follows advances of 33 1-3 to 50 per cent in specific items. For instance, a chain store reports that whereas it had previously been able to buy brass safety pins from manufacturers and sell 36 for 5 cents, now it is only able to sell 24 for 5 cents. Big price boosts have appeared in textiles and clothing items where increased code costs are having early and full effect. It stands to reason that not so many cotton dresses are going to be sold at $2 when they sold not so long ago at $1. If the public becomes suspicious that profiteering is beginning to blossom under the mantle of the NRA, it will be too bad for sales volume.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bank Credit Policy

In addition to the emphasis that is being placed by NRA leaders on the necessity for more sales at prices that will enable manufacturers and retailers to make a profit, is the realization that business must have credit and plenty of it to maintain increased activity and to create new opportunities for profit. The banks say that there is ample credit available for all legitimate needs coming to their attention. They admit that they experience many demands that they cannot meet, but that is the case in good years and bad. Their interest is, of course, in short-term loans. Many would-be borrowers are involved in difficulties, or do not have a clean record or wish to make capital loans. The banks look upon these last as no better than going into partnership with borrowers.

♦ ♦ ♦

Government Banking

It is realized that since private initiative is not willing to take the required chances today, the Administration must step into the breach. To this end, the banks that remain closed are rapidly being opened, so that frozen deposits will be available and frozen loans liquidated. Moreover, bank examiners are asked to pay more attention to solvency than liquidity. The Government goes into the banking business, now that the R. F. C. agrees to make loans to banks, trust and mortgage companies at 3 per cent for the purpose of re-lending to industry. Interest on R. F. C. long-term loans is to be reduced to 4 per cent from 4½, originally 6 per cent. And where banks have been closed, business men can organize a mortgage company and obtain long-term loans from the R. F. C. on mortgage collateral. All this indicates that the importance of credit to business has been driven home.

G. R. E.

General Business Level Is Still Far Above Spring Low

Resumption of Upturn Is Now Anticipated for Late Autumn

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Although business throughout the United States has shown a marked letup during the last several weeks, the general level is so far above the low of last spring as to offer considerable encouragement.

"The Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production for September (estimated) has been revised to 83.3, compared with 87.6 for August and 96.1 for July," says a survey by this organization. "Since these figures are adjusted for seasonal variations, it is apparent that the decline from the summer peak has run considerably in excess of expectancy. On the whole, however, the showing of general business remains excellent, considering the "inflationary" basis (now largely in abeyance) of the summer advance and the mounting uncertainties which have since come into view.

"Sales at retail in the last 10 days have been somewhat more favorable than during the period immediately following Labor Day. Most of the larger organizations now report that dollar volume again is running equal to or moderately ahead of the record for the corresponding period last year.

"Considering the business picture as a whole, the irregularities now apparent are no greater than might have been expected under the revolutionary NRA program. Granting a reasonable adjustment of the labor situation, the record to date suggests a resumption of the general upturn later in the autumn."

Consolidated Gas Of Baltimore's Net For Eight Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, in its report submitted to stockholders covering the eight months ended Aug. 31 shows gross operating revenue of $18,082,229, compared with $18,359,083 for the corresponding period last year. Net operating revenue amounted to $5,646,099, compared with $5,965,774 for the first eight months of 1932.

After crediting other income and deducting fixed charges for the period, net income available for dividends and general corporate requirements amounted to $3,785,287, compared with $4,221,764 for the like period last year.

The company's earnings would have been greater to the extent of $260,000, but for the additional burden of increased taxes and reductions in rates, Herbert A. Wagner, president, explained to stockholders. The net income of $3,785,287, after deducting preferred dividends, was equal to $2.58 for the eight months' period on 1,167,397 average number of common shares outstanding. This compares with earnings of $2.96 a share on 1,167,334 average number of common shares outstanding during the corresponding period last year.

American Department Store Sales' Upturn

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

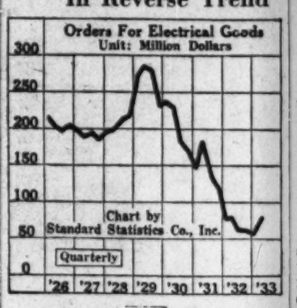
NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The most favorable sales increases in the last five years are shown in reports to the American Department Stores Corporation from its various operating units, according to a letter to stockholders of this company by H. J. Koch, treasurer.

Sales in August were more than 21 per cent above the like month last year, and the first 16 days of September show an increase of 8.5 per cent for all stores despite rainy and unusually warm weather.

Today's Gold Price $31.46

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Today's newly mined gold price was announced by the Treasury as $31.46, an advance of 13 cents as compared with yesterday's quotation.

Electrical Goods In Reverse Trend



THE accompanying chart, based on statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce, indicates the drastic deflation in demand for electrical goods which has been witnessed since the 1929 peak, the decline having amounted to nearly 75 per cent up to the beginning of 1933.

A reversal in the trend, however, has been in evidence thus far this year.

In fact, it is estimated that third and fourth quarter reports will show substantial gains over totals in the corresponding periods of last year.

Shippers Estimate Freight in Fourth Quarter Up 15 P.C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Freight-car loadings in the fourth quarter of 1933 will be nearly 15 per cent above actual loadings in the same quarter of 1932, according to estimates just compiled by the 13 Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards and made public today.

On the basis of these estimates, freightcar loadings of the 29 principal commodities which constitute over 90 per cent of the total carload traffic will be 4,920,561 cars in the fourth quarter of 1933, compared with 4,290,050 actual loading for the same commodities in the corresponding period last year.

Every one of the 13 Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards, which include approximately 20,000 shippers throughout the United States, reported an increase in the estimated carloadings for the fourth quarter of this year, compared with the same period of 1932.

Decline in Trade Activity Is Shown By Moody's Index

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the last week indicated a tendency toward further decline in business activity, according to Moody's index figures for freightcar loadings, electric power production and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carlds	Elec	Steel	Comb
Latest week	58.0	103.6	52.1	71.2
Prev week	58.0	105.3	55.8	73.0
Month ago	58.3	104.9	60.8	74.7
Year ago	53.0	94.2	21.1	56.1
1933 high	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	52.1

(1928 weekly average—100.)

Shrinkage in Market Value of Securities

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Sept. 30 was $12,627,842,125, a decrease of $744,503,625 or 5.58 per cent, as compared with the market value of $13,372,345,750 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $10,845,714,000, indicating an increase during the year of $1,782,128,125, or 16.43 per cent.

Executive Finds Loan to Russia Involves Danger

Would Cause Drain on Gold Reserve, Is Charge —British Experience

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Great Britain's experience in incurring an adverse trade balance as a result of its trade agreement with Russia, is cited as evidence that the proposal that the United States Government make a loan to the Soviet Government to aid it in purchasing American goods and commodities involves dangers for this country, in a report which Mr. Lawrence B. Elliman, chairman of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, submitted to the organization today.

Sharply opposing recognition of Russia, which is being urged upon the Administration in Washington from various quarters, the report asserts that other nations have found that trade agreements with Russia resulted in serious drains on their gold reserve. The Chamber of Commerce has consistently opposed United States recognition of Russia for several years, and only six months ago adopted a report reaffirming its position on the question.

In general, trade agreements with the Soviets have provided that the Russians should receive cash for goods sold and be allowed extremely long credit terms for merchandise they purchased, the report says. As a consequence, foreign exchange ran against the creditor nations with a corresponding drain on their gold reserve.

"England concluded a trade agreement with Russia in 1921," the report continues. "In the first three years, Russia bought 8,313,000 pounds sterling and sold 20,063,000 pounds sterling.

"By the end of eight years, British imports from Russia totaled 131,917,308 pounds sterling and exports totaled 31,496,510 pounds sterling. The adverse trade balance continued under the temporary commercial agreement made in 1930.

"At the end of 1931, 11 years of trading with Russia showed that Soviet Russia had sold and owed Great Britain 175,667,485 pounds sterling on credit more than she had purchased for cash. The favorable gold balance thus obtained by Russia was used to pay for her imports from other countries.

"We are informed that as a result of this experience, Great Britain will hereafter insist that trade with Russia be conducted on a barter basis. In other words, purchases from Russia will be offset by Russian purchases of British merchandise of corresponding value and terms of credit."

Central Maine Power Reports Net Income

Central Maine Power Company reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1933, net income after all charges of $1,406,783. After preferred dividends of $1,297,564 there was a balance of $109,219 for the common stock, which is owned by New England Public Service Company. A year ago for the like 12 months net after charges was $1,953,654 and after preferred stock dividends of $1,295,560 there was a balance of $658,094 for the common stock.

Walter S. Wyman, president, advises stockholders that during the last three weeks the cotton goods market "has staged an extraordinary come-back." "Large orders are being placed," he says, "and many mills are contracting for goods which will keep them running full, 80 hours a week, for the remainder of the year."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Three Choirs Festival

By BASIL MAINE

I

Hereford, Eng.

YET another Three Choirs Festival has been concluded here. This was the two hundred and thirteenth of these famous meetings of the choirs of Hereford, Worcester and Gloucester, and although some falling off in attendance was to be expected in these difficult times, I understand that the receipts are likely to equal those of the last Hereford meeting three years ago. Even some of those who object to the element of performance in a cathedral are inclined to make an exception in the case of these festivals, the proceeds of which are devoted to the widows and orphans of clergy in the dioceses.

At these festivals then, music and charity meet together. But this fact does not preclude criticism of the actual performance. Indeed, the Choirs and their conductor (who is always the organist of the cathedral in which the festival is held) invite and expect criticism, and since the event is always attended by the critics of the leading London and provincial newspapers (about 30 seats are daily reserved for them), there is no disappointment on that score.

The opening service is the only one to which admission is free and, usually, the only one for which the cathedral is quite full. According to custom it is an expanded form of Evensong in which the elements of worship and praise are allied with civic and ecclesiastical pomp and circumstance. At the beginning a procession of church dignitaries, mayors, aldermen and others who hold office enter the cathedral to the strains of a march and a fanfare. On this occasion these were the compositions of Sir Edward Elgar, who honored Hereford by appearing in his official capacity of Master of the King's Musick, that is to say, in court dress with full decorations.

It was fitting that the Choirs should so see him before rendering homage in their performance of "Gerontius" and of "The Kingdom" later in the week. For, in a sense, these festivals of the western shires are Elgar celebrations, and nowhere else do we hear the oratorios with the same authentic ring. Worcester is proud of Elgar as her most illustrious son; and Hereford is no less proud of being the birthplace of "The Kingdom." It is my experience that within the walls of the western cathedrals and with the composer's kinsmen and neighbors to sing his music, the works recover their natural beauty. For Elgar's oratorios, like flowers and people—like the composer himself—are never wholly revealing except in their own home.

Of "Gerontius" a fine performance was given under the composer's direction. Perhaps it did not quite reach the level of the performance of three years ago—which remains in my memory as one of the best I have ever heard—but it held many moments of intense experience. Elgar's presence was an inspiration to both singers and players. (The latter were the London Symphony Orchestra.) But he assumes in his interpreters a close knowledge of the score. He gives clear, broad indications in the assurance that details, if they have been rightly understood, will fall into place. Actually some of these smaller points were missed. There was a lack of sensitiveness in the phrasing of the strings' beautiful motive at "Simply to His grace," and the tone of the tenor part in "Rescue Him, O Lord" was a blemish. Then there was the Demons' Chorus; admittedly it is always a prickly problem in a cathedral, but I cannot help thinking that there is more room for fierceness (even in this environment) if the whole conception of the work is to be conveyed. The sopranos, for example, sang the phrase "'Tis all the same" far too nicely.

These defects in the Hereford interpretation were easily outweighed by its virtues. The choral ending of Part I was given a splendid force and the complex counterpoint at the end of "Praise to the Holiest" brought us to the edge of that ecstasy which first impelled the composer to write it. Incidents in the orchestral playing continually heightened the sense of awe and mystery, and the solo singing was informed by good musicianship. In the title rôle, Mr. Frank Titterton, without being quite in the royal succession which began with Gervase Elwes or John Coates, is impressive in his own line.

[This is the first of two articles on the Three Choirs Festival of 1933. The second will appear in an early issue.]

London's Orchestras

By EDWIN EVANS

London

ON THE eve of the most active orchestral season London has experienced for many years, it is not without interest to take stock of the position. From October to May inclusive our three leading orchestras promise us together 75 symphony concerts, not including any unofficial engagements they may fulfill within that time, or the excellent series of orchestral concerts for children organized by Mr. Robert Mayer, which take place on Saturday mornings.

The year before last one would have said without hesitation that the B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra was the best organization we possessed. It was the first to be put on a permanent basis, with adequate provision for rehearsals; and the players had been well chosen—sometimes to the detriment of pre-existing orchestras, notably the Hallé, of Manchester. From the outset it proved to be a magnificent instrument. Today, however, what was at first an advantage has become to some extent a handicap. Precisely because it is on a permanent salaried basis the B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra has been caught up in the wheels of the official machine. As part of the equipment of the B. B. C. it must "pull its weight." As it is on the pay-sheet, its time must be accounted for. It is divided into sectional orchestras which are employed for various purposes, and there is a general impression abroad that the players are overworked—not to the extent of actual hardship, but enough to damp the original enthusiasm of the players and make them feel the effect of routine. It would take a special investigation to discover to what degree this prevalent opinion may be justified, but it was frequently stated during the last season that, whereas the sonority of the orchestra was as rich as ever, it was less vital than it had been.

* * *

And it was precisely in this factor that the London Philharmonic Orchestra, founded last autumn by Sir Thomas Beecham, had the advantage. With the board almost cleared of all possible orchestral engagements, its position was economically almost as secure as that of the B. B. C. Orchestra, and, freed thus from material cares, the players flung themselves into their work with extraordinary ardor. They were on the average younger, less seasoned and perhaps for that reason more pliable, more responsive to the guidance of Sir Thomas Beecham, who has certainly done wonders with them. To mention only one instance, I suppose I have heard every performance given in London during 30 years of Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," yet when Beecham took these buoyant players through it last winter I had, to my own amazement, the impression that I was hearing it for the first time.

Meanwhile, what of the senior organization, the London Symphony Orchestra, which last year decided to retain its separate existence? Prior to that it had come under criticism for a variety of reasons. One was the retention, for sentimental reasons, of players who in course of time had become passengers. But the worst of all was a kind of complacency. These excellent players had so long enjoyed the position of being our standard orchestra that they had come to regard themselves as above criticism. They have been shaken out of that complacency, and have made valiant efforts to set their house in order, with the result that in the last season a great improvement could be observed. But though this improvement was duly recorded, it had not gone quite far enough to place the orchestra on the same plane as its rivals, and because this also was duly placed on record, the old complacency seems to have returned in an inverted form, the orchestra affecting to believe that nothing it can do will please its critics. However, it has now intrusted its fortunes to the care of Sir Hamilton Harty, who is to conduct all but one of this season's concerts.

* * *

The distribution of the concerts is as follows: The B. B. C. will give its usual series of 18, supplemented by six concerts of English music in the Christmas recess, and a May festival of six, making 30 in all. The concerts of the Royal Philharmonic Society have been increased from 10 to 18, in addition to which the London Philharmonic Orchestra has announced 12 Sunday concerts. The same body is also engaged for the concerts of the Courtauld-Sargent (Concert Club) series, five of which are orchestral. Finally the London Symphony Orchestra is to give, as usual, 10 concerts.

It cannot be said that the programs are very adventurous. Their general tendency favors the revival of neglected works rather than the introduction of novelties. Of English composers, however, Bax will be represented by three new works: his Fifth Symphony, Cello Concerto and "The Tale the Pine Trees Knew." It is hoped that William Walton's Symphony, promised last year, will now be heard, and the event of the May Festival will be the first performance of the veteran Elgar's Third Symphony. We are also to hear in January new piano concertos by Frank Bridge and John Ireland. One more English novelty appears in the list: Cyril Scott's "Disaster at Sea." Foreign novelties include a Symphony by Stenhammar, Respighi's overture, "Belfagor," Bartók's Second Piano Concerto and Prokofieff's Fifth, Schönberg's arrangement of a Concerto by Handel, and a complete concert performance of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck." The "run" on Sibelius continues. Four of his symphonies are to be heard this winter, and "Tapiola" twice.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL

On Respect for the Theater

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

IF Mrs. Patrick Campbell lived in Bermuda, I am sure she would occupy one of those cottages on the side of a hill, with steps that widen fanwise as they descend toward the road. They call the style "the house with the welcoming arms." As I started down the hotel corridor toward her door there stood Mélisande, Juliet, Magda, Hedda Gabler, Lady Macbeth and Eliza Doolittle, hand extended, bidding me to join her at tea. Something of all these ladies and a few others spoke across the table to me during the hour that followed.

It is nonsense to speak of Mrs. Campbell as "old school." From her stage beginnings she abhorred declamation and pomposity. Never would she resort to that raising of the voice in exit speeches to cause the unskillful to clap their hands. In acting a scene she addresses the other personages, not the audience; yet it is the audience she is ever considering; more, respecting. For all art, she has said, is a sort of worship and a rejoicing.

* * *

"No flattery," she said as she poured tea and handed round the toast. "I want to be told all my faults."

Her left arm went up over the chair back in a long line that continued the spiral of her form. She mentioned the bell tones that were in the "one, two" of the sleep-walking scene from "Macbeth," which she is giving in the course of the second act of the performance of "A Party" at the Playhouse. She wishes that young women of the stage could realize more what effects in acting may be achieved through the voice, and that the younger players would not look puzzled when she remarks to them that in their tones there is no pulsation, no vibration.

As she talked there was a caress, irony, plaintiveness, courage, mockery in her tones. Without training, the young players today may easily all seem to be just alike if there has not been enough breadth of training to give them the release that is necessary that the beauty and fullness of expression may be made manifest in the acting of a play.

She wishes that some of these younger players could have heard the elder Salvini, who could send a tone around the full circuit of an auditorium. Often she spoke of "Hedda Gabler" as an example of a drama that is constructed. Ibsen was walking through the city one day looking at the buildings. A friend stopped him and said, "I didn't know that you were interested in architecture." Ibsen replied: "Then you never read my plays." In all "Hedda Gabler" there is no speech longer than five lines. Ibsen's dramatic composition is like Bach's music.

* * *

The thing that we do well we do easily, Emerson said. Ivor Novello writes his plays that way, tossing them off without effort. He writes for actors. If we respect people we will respect the audience. American playgoers are beautifully courteous. The speed that is in their life is reflected in the keenness with which they capture every little stroke in the performance. We should cherish the artist. When he appears in a play we should advertise it generously. We should provide him with agreeable surroundings back stage and provide music between the acts so that he would not have to start the play three times as he must now when there is no orchestra.

A manager once asked her if she could not put more "pep" into her performance and it was some time before she understood that he wished her to indulge in violent animal exertions which had no relation to the mood of the scene. Physical cheerfulness depresses her, mental cheerfulness she finds exhilarating.

As she talked she caressed her white Pekingese and asked if he did not look like an ostrich feather. She told how he keeps himself clean as a cat does and how he concludes his ablutions by rolling on a newly cleansed rug and by rubbing himself against her neck. Animals she has always loved because there is in them no pretense. When her Pekingese first came from the country he could not stand the noise of New York. When she went to the theater in a taxi she had to hold her hands over his ears but now he frisks about in the Manhattan tempo.

Because there is an art of living there will always be appreciation of manner on the stage, though today we do not see the command of elegance that Sir Charles Wyndham used to manifest in such a slight action as picking up his hat, gloves and cane from a table. He did it with an air that made one want to cheer. Bernhardt's power lay in her command of the expressive resources of the voice. Mrs. Campbell is fond of a saying of Woodrow Wilson's, told her by Bainbridge Colby: "Some men grow, others swell."

* * *

To her, rudeness and callousness freeze the heart. People do still care for the theater when they get the theater at its best. Fraud, falsification, insensibility deserve to be punctured. Musical natures speak rhythmically, with cadences that are charged with feeling, and in all good speech each syllable has its just value. Money belongs to those who need it most. She cannot bear to wear expensive furs and gowns when she sees people hungry.

As I left her she walked along the corridor with me, the ostrich feather running along ahead.

What Fun Women Have!

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

BARRIE wrote a comedy that had for its tag the disturbing statement that every woman knows Eve was made out of Adam's funny bone. A century after the legend was established that Sarah Siddons was a tragedy queen on and off the stage, it remained for a woman to discover that the greatest of Lady Macbeths had a pretty gift of fun for her intimates. Who can tell with what subsurface smiles Gertrude Stein made an English gentleman a present of two commas? The most devastating wit we ever encountered was an actress. A man once argued with us drearily that women had no taste in humor, because they generally laughed at things that amused him not at all. We thought, what large use is there in a sense of fun so choosy that its possessor must wait for days together to find cause for merriment.

All of this comes under the head of wondering how much laughing women do privately at the antics men go through in their more self-absorbed moments. We ponder the subject every time we visit a show of paintings by women. In their pictures they let fly their gayety to be seen of all men, and collectively they seem to be able to take art seriously without becoming solemn.

Joyousness is the prevailing note of the exhibition by wives of painters and sculptors, on view at the Contemporary Arts Gallery until Oct. 7. Martha Ryther (Mrs. Morris Kantor) shows a rural vista that is a mosaic of bright-colored forms seen through the pattern of a black-iron fence. A decorative spotting of sparkling yellow and red tones runs through "Chairs," by Ada Morenski (Mrs. A. S. Baylinson). There is springtime exuberance in "Abandoned Crusher House," by Elsie Miller (Mrs. F. Buchholz) with its transmutation of the natural tones into heightened pinks, blues and yellows. "Poplar Street," by Beulah Bettersworth (Mrs. Howard Bettersworth), sets children as dark accents of playful movement against the snow in a scene framed by buildings that each have individual character.

There is a Renoirlike relish for luscious color and physical bounce in "The Beach," by Helen Wessels (Mrs. Lynn Fausett). "Pineapple and Eggs," by Audrey Buller (Mrs. Lloyd Parsons), is remarkable for its realization of surface tones and textures, and the heightened realism of its use of light and shade in a composition that is instinct with accurate drawing. One has a feeling that the artist savored every minute's work on this picture. There is pleasurable repetition of oval forms in "Campunula," by Ada Rasario (Mrs. Gaetano Cecere). Vibrant, dark lines are used to articulate "Gloucester Landscape," a blonde picture by Theresa Bernstein (Mrs. William Meyerowitz).

In "The Gay Picnickers," by Nura (Mrs. Eduard Buk Ulreich) is to be seen the charm of a true primitive; there is wit in the handling of the two prim little girls as assemblages of pristine notes of color. An Italianesque elegance of tone and sauvity of modeling are to be noticed in "The Rose," by Lue Osborne (Mrs. Cordray Simmons). "French Market," by Edith Dimock (Mrs. William J. Glackens) recalls the style of Prendegrast without echoing it in the slightest. "Mermaid," by Alice Robertson Carr (Mrs. Jose de Creeft), attains to a hand-made quality of patterning within the grand mass of the kneeling figure—if mermaids can be said to kneel. There is an Oriental grace and mystery about the baby head in terra cotta by Nura, entitled "The Oracle."

Other artists represented are Lucille Corcas (Mrs. Edgar Levy), Mary Ellis (Mrs. Monty Lewis), Sarah Freedman (Mrs. J. C. McPherson), Eve Kottgen (Mrs. Thomas Donnelly), Irene McMeen (Mrs. Leroy Taskey), Sally Michel (Mrs. Milton Avery), Helen Miller (Mrs. Kenneth Hayes Miller), Sophie Freedman (Mrs. Louis Perstadt,) Ethel King Norton (Mrs. Gurdon Howe), Magda F. Pach (Mrs. Walter Pach), Margaret Stone (Mrs. G. Ralston Crawford), Marguerite Zorach (Mrs. William Zorach).

E. C. S.

'The Tempest'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

OPEN-AIR THEATER, Regents Park—"The Tempest," by William Shakespeare, produced by Robert Atkins, Sept. 12, 1933.

This closing production of a successful season in London's Open-Air Theater commenced inauspiciously. The patter of drenching rain provided accompaniment on the first night to the opening words of "The Tempest," which, consequently, was played in the emergency theater. The result could not, in the circumstances, be altogether satisfactory, since of all Shakesperean plays, this masque most urgently needs the ample space and settings for which, no doubt, it was first written and designed. Two days later, however, upon welcome return of mellow September sunshine, I paid a second visit, and was well rewarded by quite the most pleasing representation of "The Tempest" that it has yet been my good fortune to see, with real sea sand and rockery before Prospero's cave, and real palms growing upon the enchanted island. A fat wood pigeon, perched upon a bough, a few feet only above Ariel's head, busily preened his feathers, during the song, "Full Fathom Five."

A spectacular prologue and epilogue, adapted from Dryden and Davenant's operatic version of 1673, was, I thought, too much in the spirit of modern pantomime to be quite acceptable here; but, taken as a whole, the costumes, dances and songs, with their music by Arne, Purcell and Sullivan, were delightful, while certain individual performances will live in memory, the best of all, perhaps, being the Caliban of Mr. Robert Atkins, certainly the most spontaneous and consistently natural that I can remember. With his uncouth gambollings and rollings, his bursts of impotent fury, his sudden ecstatic slapping of thighs, his inarticulate grunts and squeals of joy, terror or apprehension, Mr. Atkins made a genuine character of this uncouth man-beast, infusing into it exactly that sense of pathos which one often feels for intelligences, human or other, that are striving to comprehend, and to satisfy, a superior and dominant mind.

The part of Prospero, though not a very exacting one, must have been something of a task for Mr. John Drinkwater, after so prolonged an absence from the professional stage; but, though his beardless make-up was somewhat too young, and despite a tendency to jerk his lines, this man of letters, who is also a trained player, acted the Duke of Milan impressively, and with all the poise, dignity and authority for which the character imperatively calls. Mr. Drinkwater was excellent in the shorter speeches: but in the longer ones he inclines to intone and to pontificate; nor did he extract full value from the famous "These our actors" passage.

Mr. Leslie French as Ariel has no rival upon our English stage; and Miss Margaretta Scott played and looked Miranda with compelling truth and sincerity. Messrs. Sidney Carroll—to whom principally we owe this season—and Robert Atkins win the warm thanks of thousands of London playgoers, many of whom have attended, again and again, a series of plays which under the conditions of this golden summer have provided ideal entertainment.

PERCY ALLEN.

A New Way to Write Old Dramas

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ST. MARTIN'S THEATER—"The Key," a play in three acts, by R. Gore-Browne and J. L. Hardy, produced Sept. 8, 1933.

"The Key" is a story of the Irish troubles of 1921, the scene being set in a Dublin living in perpetual terror of the gunmen. It is in essentials the tale of Sidney Carton, told as though Charles Darnay were the principal character. It upholds the theme that has served so many melodramas well, that of the scallywag who in the first act behaves like a cad, in the second begins to show some signs of grace and in the third is graduated into full-blown heroism. Driving this point home, the authors print at the head of their program the uncharacteristically optimistic words of Omar Khayyam—

Of my base metal may be filed a key
That shall unlock the door.

After this, one has only to say that the play concentrates its attention, not upon the scallywag, but upon the man whom he wrongs and ultimately sets right, and the chief defect of the piece is revealed. For "The Key" is a case of "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark reduced to the rôle of office boy.

Andrew Kerr is a special officer in the constabulary, and one gathers from the extreme distress displayed by his wife (Miss Celia Johnson) that he is in some danger from nationalists. It is Lieutenant Tennant who finally precipitates the full peril upon the unfortunate Andrew's head. Andrew's captors offer to release him on condition that one of their own men who has been sentenced to capital punishment be set free. This offer is refused. At the last moment, the announcement is made that the Irish rebel has been let out by mistake. Metaphorically and actually, Tennant has unlocked the door. It means cashiering and three years' imprisonment, of course, but what does it matter so long as Janet and Andrew are happy?

The snag in a play like this is obviously the character of Tennant. How can his sudden change of heart be made credible? The old writers of melodrama were wise in putting their reformed rapscallion in the center of the picture, for if they were unable themselves to make anything very lifelike out of him, their principal actor could often, out of his own resources, conjure a convincing portrait. In "The Key" Mr. Godfrey Tearle might have found some factor of consistency in Tennant, had the character been given its proper place in the play; but Mr. Tearle is set to take the part of Andrew Kerr. Thus "The Key" somewhat resembles an elaborate watch in which great care has been taken with all the accessories, but of which the mainspring has been shoved away in a corner and forgotten. It is not surprising therefore that the watch goes only erratically.

But in spite of this there is considerable excitement and amusement to be found in the piece. Miss Celia Johnson, whenever the play gives her a chance, is very fine, though she has a scene in the first act which no actress on earth could render satisfactory. Mr. Tearle is admirable in the scene before his impending execution, not making the situation inartistically horrifying. Mr. Archibald Batty gives a delightful performance as a military worm who turns when his sense of humor is questioned, and Mr. Arthur Sinclair has 15 minutes of pure joy as the solicitor who is sent to arrange the exchange of prisoners.

H. H.

Gate Theater Season Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

GATE THEATER—"Grania of the Ships," by David Sears, produced by Hilton Edwards, September, 1933.

Grace o Maille or O'Malley, traditionally known as Grania of the Ships, was a sea-rover, half pirate and half patriot. She flourished in the days of Elizabeth of England and her career is one of the most spectacular and romantic in Irish history.

An expert swordswoman, who commanded her own ship, led her warriors into battle, scuttled ships she had robbed, took captives only when they gave promise of ransom, defied the English Queen and defeated the English forces sent against her, Grania was, under the surface, very much a woman. Her wooing and winning by Richard de Burca, or Burke, head of the Mac-William branch of that Norman family, constitute a love story of the most romantic kind. In his play, Mr. Sears makes this story his main theme and he develops it against a background of war through a well-woven maze of intrigue and incident to the historic happy conclusion.

Wounded in a fight with one of Grania's captains, de Burca is saved by Grania and nursed back to health by a Spanish girl captive. This girl is loved by the chief captain, whom Nuella, Grania's cousin and house manager, loves. De Burca loves Grania who, despite her effort to stifle her feelings, loves him. The result is a situation of intense dramatic power which ends tragically for the Spanish girl, throws the captain into Nuella's arms and brings about a breach between de Burca and Grania. Grania, in her anger, brings de Burca to trial for the slaying of one of her captains. The trial, however, end, in his acquittal on the ground that de Burca had, by placing his castles on the mainland at Grania's disposal, enabled her to annihilate the forces of Elizabeth sent to collect rent and tribute from Grania. Her sense of fairness brings Grania to the admission of having wronged de Burca and reconciliation follows.

The author's skillful characterization is displayed particularly in the case of Moroch, the chief captain, and in Nuella. Beneath the savagery of Moroch there is a simplicity and a naïveté which make him at once the slave of the Spanish girl and wax in the hands of Nuella. This woman is drawn with equal cleverness, and the subtlety of her speech and methods is maintained throughout.

The various moods and whims of Grania are consistently and easily developed. Mr. Sears has full command over everything. In the midst of the warlike atmosphere, de Burca is the cultured nobleman whose high sense of honor makes him appear almost weak and puny. But, when occasion demands, he has the courage of his convictions. The minor characters, of whom there are many, are all well drawn.

The language is Elizabethan in style—a lyric prose effectively restrained. There is economy of words where economy is called for. Always at the right moment, there is humorous relief.

At the Gate, Hilton Edwards repeated the success achieved last winter, with "Cyrano de Bergerac," of a fine production, which, despite the smallness of the stage, was never cramped. Miceal MacLiammoir was responsible for the settings, which were simplicity itself but none the less highly suggestive of the period and the locale. Coralie Carmichael, who has been with the Gate since its founding in 1928, did the finest work of her career as Grania.

J. J. H.

'Amourette'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Leo Peters and Leslie J. Spiller present "Amourette," a comedy by Clare Kummer. Production designed by S. Syrjala. Evening of Sept. 27, 1933.

The shy wisdom and impish wit of Miss Kummer's playwriting survive in this performance, and its comedy receives the reward of frequent laughter. Yet the response of the house seems too often to the heavy hand of the interpretation rather than to the light thing that is being interpreted. It is as if the producers dared not trust her gossamer fun to get over the footlights of itself, as it surely will if the players do not get in the way. This is a babes-in-the-wood story of long ago in Massachusetts in a section where the puritanical suspicion of all that is merry still lingered. From the gray moss of Tuckertown a bright flower springs up—Amourette Tucker. She runs away to Duxbury, where the lights are brighter and there are books to read. Tuckertown puts one and one together and makes three out of her innocent escapade. For a time it looks as if she would be forced to marry one minister while she loves another.

Miss Francesca Bruning has grace and winsomeness, and often the little accidentals of expression that are of herself peeped through the hard shell of the formulated characterization within which she acted. Her dancing and singing caught the audience. As she gains in range of method she will rise in her profession. Miss Frances Halliday attained to warmth and individuality in her acting of the landlady with whom Amourette takes refuge.

Mr. Arthur Aylsworth missed the rich vein that lay within his lines, which Miss Kummer has amazingly compounded out of the very atmosphere of the Scriptures. An actor who does not serve his author's style and capitalize it makes only partial use of his opportunities.

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If I Had Time

How many times have we said to ourselves or others, "If I had time I'd learn to play golf, or have a garden, or study birds, flowers or stars"? Or perhaps we wanted to do wood carving, take long hikes, learn to ride horseback or a bicycle or do one of the hundreds of other interesting things that beckon one on to richer living.

Possibly you have not realized that the time has come when most of us *right now* have ample free hours for planned recreation! Machines at home and at the office have gradually lengthened our leisure hours so that we have begun to become discontented with many of the common light amusements.

To give its readers new and useful ideas for making their leisure hours happy and profitable

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Football Début Of East Brings No 1933 Upsets

Major Elevens Win Opening Games—Other Teams Start Saturday

Formal opening of the 1933 eastern football season took place last Saturday. This coming week-end, however, the doors swing wide to the full procession of major gridiron action, with Harvard, Yale, Princeton and other elevens due to start.

Today and tomorrow the college practice fields will hum with activity. Players in Saturday's game are learning about their weaknesses, while those to compete this week-end are beginning final dress rehearsal. Since no upsets occurred the past week-end it remains for later in the season to bring the surprises.

Of the early results, two command attention. The victories of the United States military and naval academies have importance. West Point, under new coaching and minus many of its mainstay regulars last season, topped Mercer University, decidedly loaded with power for a team in the minor class. The Middies opened much more auspiciously this fall than last by defeating a good William and Mary team. A year ago Coach "Rip" Miller was unprepared and lost to this same eleven, 6 to 0.

Bates vs. Harvard

Remembrances from last season bring the Dave Morey-coached Bates team to attention. At that time the Maine footballers invaded the Yale bowl and set the Eli back plenty by holding it to a scoreless tie. In employing simple plays and defeating Arnold, 19 to 0, Saturday, one might well wonder if Bates is prepared to invade the Stadium this week and duplicate the 1932 Yale performance.

Apart from new individual luminaries showing well here and there, the major teams came through their opening games without much featuring. Raggedness, with faulty blocking and tackling, along with poor timing and forgotten assignments, were natural.

Only two favorites were pressed to the extent of having their goal lines crossed, West Point and Cornell. As already stated, however, West Point is undergoing considerable of a revision and Mercer came to the Heights hopefully prepared to crash front page publicity by toppling the Cadets. The result does not assure Army of a team like last year, but it should instill helpful confidence and foreshadow trouble for future Army opponents. Cornell easily handled St. Lawrence, 48 to 7, but the visitors did score.

Backfield Star Uncovered

Dartmouth, in defeating Norwich 41 to 0, uncovered its wealth of backfield material and particularly one Norman W. Rand '35, small but elusive. Norwich presented sturdy opposition in the form of two very good tackles until worn down by Dartmouth man-power. Other major results saw Holy Cross, Fordham, and Pittsburgh triumph, although the last-named worked hard to defeat Washington and Jefferson, 9 to 0.

Among the small colleges Middlebury defeated a heavier, but slower-footed, Boston University team, 7 to 0; while Rhode Island State set Maine back, 6 to 0. Amherst, Colby, Springfield and Vermont won their openers comfortably; but New Hampshire barely defeated Lowell Textile School, 7 to 6.

Bay State Scores Lesley Cup Victory

1933 Lesley Cup Golf Standing

Team	Points
Massachusetts	52
New York	47
Quebec	46½
Pennsylvania	34½

MONTREAL, Oct. 2 (AP)—Led by two former United States amateur champions, Francis deS. Ouimet and Jess P. Guilford, the Massachusetts Golf Association players conquered teams representing the Metropolitan New York, Province of Quebec and Pennsylvania Associations in the 1933 Lesley Cup matches Saturday.

Trailing Quebec by a few points at the end of the first day's play Friday, Massachusetts took the lead Saturday morning in the Scotch foursomes, scoring eight points, and kept close enough to New York in the concluding singles encounters in the afternoon to finish five points ahead.

In the two days, Massachusetts scored 52 points, New York 47, Quebec 46½ and Pennsylvania, the winner last year, 34½.

The two Massachusetts stars, Ouimet and Guilford, teamed together to score 2½ points out of a possible 3 in the Scotch foursomes and between them they accounted for five points in the singles. Ouimet defeated two opponents, but lost to John E. Parker Jr., of New York, the Yale star, while Guilford scored a clean sweep against his three opponents.

The New York team of Parker and Neal Fulkerson Jr., turned in Saturday's outstanding performance. As a team they cleaned up three points in the foursomes and Parker got three more in the singles.

National Football League

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Portsmouth	3	0	0	1.000
Chicago Bears	2	0	0	1.000
New York	2	0	1	.667
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	.500
Brooklyn	0	0	0	.500
Philadelphia	0	0	0	.000
Boston	0	1	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	0	1	.000
Green Bay	0	1	2	.000
Chicago Cardinals	0	0	2	.000

Results Oct. 1

New York 10, Green Bay 7.
Chicago Bears 7, Boston 0.
Portsmouth 7, Chicago Cardinals 6.

Fesler Calls Out Candidates

Wesley Fesler, Harvard varsity basketball coach, has called a meeting of the Harvard varsity club at 7:30 o'clock tonight of all undergraduates interested in the sport. All men who expect to be candidates for either the varsity or freshman team should report. Fesler and A. W. Samboraki, freshman coach, will discuss plans for the season at the meeting and probably outline a schedule of pre-season work-outs on the courts at the indoor athletic building.

Giants Adopt Single Game Ticket Method

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 2

THE boom day custom of selling World Series tickets only in blocks covering three games, went into the discard yesterday as the Washington Senators and the New York Giants concluded the 1933 major league baseball season and turned their full attention to the post-season conflict starting in the Polo Grounds Tuesday.

The Giants' business office announced that beginning today at 9 a. m., the $5.50 reserved seats will be sold separately for either the first or second games, thus following the action of the Washington officials taken several days ago.

This decision affects some 20,000 grand stand seats, and 20,000 other reserved seats, but does not touch the 4000 box seats which already have been sold, or the 5000 bleacher seats that do not go on sale until the morning of each game.

Portsmouth Wins Sole Leadership In First Division

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Portsmouth won undisputed leadership of the first division of the English Soccer League Saturday, as it defeated Aston Villa 3 to 2, while Blackburn Rovers, hitherto sharing the leadership honors, traveled to Manchester City to absorb a 3-to-1 defeat.

Tottenham, Spurs and Huddersfield Town remained only a point back of the leaders, the Spurs defeating Chelsea 4 to 0 on the Pensioners' Grounds, while Huddersfield at home beat Sheffield United, 6 to 1.

In a great London fixture, Arsenal, league champions, rammed home 6 goals while holding Middlesbrough scoreless. The victory brought them within two points of the leaders.

Traveling to Burnley, Bolton Wanderers pulled out a 3-to-1 victory that gave it undisputed leadership of the second division. The results unscrambled the four-cornered tie for first place, Fulham tying 3 to 3 at Bury and Plymouth Argyle tying at 1-to-1 at Preston North End while Port Vale slipped back through a 3-to-2 defeat by Notts County.

Charlton Athletic and Crystal Palace crept up into a tie with Norwich City for leadership in the southern section of the third division, both winning their assignments while Norwich City was held to a 2-to-2 tie at Northampton Town. In the northern section Chesterfield held on to its slim lead by hammering out a 3-to-0 victory at home over Barnsley.

Motherwell had no difficulty holding its lead in the first division of the Scottish League, staying at home to beat Falkirk 2 to 1 for its tenth win in 11 starts. Rangers, league champions, kept right behind the Lanarkshire eleven by administering a 4-to-3-defeat to Partick Thistle on the latter's grounds, putting Rangers within three points of the leaders.

Kilmarnock managed to stay in third place by getting a 1-to-1 tie at Ayr United's grounds; but the amateurs, Queen's Park Rangers, fell back into a tie with Hearts for fourth place, absorbing a 3-to-1 defeat by Celtic at Celtic Park, while Hearts was winning 1 to 0 at Dundee.

Dunfermline lost the lead in the second division when it traveled to Dumbarton to take a 3-to-1 beating. Morton, relegated from first division this season, and King's Park stayed in a deadlock for second place.

Early Opening For Hockey Competition

TORONTO, Oct. 2 (AP)—The National Hockey League's 1933 season will start Nov. 9 and close March 18 under a schedule adopted at a meeting of the board of directors Saturday. The Boston Bruins will open the season at Toronto, the New York Americans at Chicago and Detroit at Montreal Canadiens.

After a lengthy session featured by the admission of Frank Patrick new managing-director, to the league inner councils, directors reported they had done little but discuss the schedule and minor rule changes. It was decided not to change the deferred penalty rule under which no more than two men from one team may serve penalties at the same time. The suggestion to cut the number to one was thrown out.

Reports were player deals were numerous, but none had reached the stage where they could be announced, Bill Gill, defenseman of the Moncton Hawks, Allan Cup holders, is being sought by Jack Adams, Detroit manager, but he had not been signed Saturday afternoon.

Jack Portland, Collingwood (Ont.) athlete, will be given a tryout by the Canadiens when they go into training at Kingston, Ont., Oct. 7.

Adams was negotiating Saturday with Redmond Quain, Ottawa director, for the transfer of one or more games to Detroit, but they have not agreed yet on terms.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	111	72	.607
Hollywood	106	77	.579
Portland	103	75	.579
Sacramento	94	83	.531
Oakland	91	90	.503
San Francisco	78	105	.426
Missions	78	105	.426
Seattle	63	117	.350

Results Sept. 30

Sacramento 6, Oakland 5.
Portland 3, Seattle 2.
Los Angeles 9, San Francisco 2.
Other game postponed.

Results Oct. 1

Portland 15, Seattle 4.
Portland 5, Seattle 2.
San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 5.
San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 1.
Oakland 5, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 4, Sacramento 1.
Missions 8, Hollywood 5.
Missions 8, Hollywood 6.

Wins Toronto Walk

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct 2. (AP) — Forbes Walkey of Toronto won the five-mile championship walk sponsored by the Hamilton Olympic Club here Saturday when he triumphed over a field of 21 starters. Walkey finished the five miles in 41m. C. Whitehouse of Hamilton was second, in 41m. 30s., and James Graham of Buffalo third, 20s. slower. Walkey had a start of 3½ minutes from scratch.

Aurora Team Wins U. S. Open Polo Honors

Takes Championship Title by Defeating Greentree Quartet in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 2—The Aurora team, organized by Seymour W. Knox, with Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., the California back of the West team at Chicago, as its leading star, captured the United States open polo championship Saturday, when the biggest crowd of the season witnessed its victory over the Greentree team, with Cecil Smith, another member of the western team, as the leader, by a score of 14 to 11.

With seven goals to his credit, as well as assisting on several more, Boeseke stood out far above the balance of the players. Playing a rover, he was active most of the time, and with Knox starring at No. 1, Aurora scored in every chukker but the last, when a last desperate rally by Greentree made up three of the six goals which Aurora had outscored them in the first seven.

Smith, whose roving habits had accounted for the previous Greentree victories, was held thoroughly in check by the fine defense tactics of Elbridge T. Gerry, and when he tried to stop Boeseke, late in the game, the latter outrode and outguessed him. The summary:

United States Open Polo Championship—Final Round

Pos.	Aurora	Greentree
No. 1	S. W. Knox	J. H. Whitney
2	J. P. Mills	Cecil Smith
3	E. T. Gerry	Gerald Balding
Back	E. J. Boeseke Jr.	Ivor Balding

Score—Aurora 14, Greentree 11. Goals—Boeseke 7, Mills 4, Knox 2, Gerry for Aurora; Smith 4, Gerald Balding 4, Whitney 2, Ivor Balding for Greentree. Referee—Skiddy Von Stade. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and E. W. Hopping. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

The Templeton team, losers by a hairbreadth rally in the opening game of the open championship last week, came back with vigor yesterday to take the second game of the Waterbury Cup series on International Field, Meadow Brook, conceding 8 goals handicap to the Westbury four, and winning by a score of 22 to 13.

Winston F. C. Guest, whose failure to show his best work played a large part in the previous loss, found himself yesterday, and, with brilliant assistance from young Michael G. Phipps, scored almost at will through the game, making 10 goals altogether, while Phipps made 9, though many of his were due to brilliant passing by the others. The summary:

Monty Waterbury Cups—First Round

Positions	Templeton	Westbury
No. 1	M. G. Phipps	C. V. Whitney
2	W. F. C. Guest	J. B. Balding
3	S. B. Iglehart	H. E. Talbott Jr.
Back	J. C. Rathborne	J. R. Fell Jr.

Score—Templeton 22, Westbury 13. Goals—Guest 10, Phipps 9, Rathborne 2, Iglehart for Templeton; handicap 8, Whitney 2, Balding 2, Talbott for Westbury. Referee—Skiddy Von Stade. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and E. W. Hopping. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Babe Ruth Pitches Yanks to Victory Over Boston, 6 to 5

American League
(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	99	53	.651
New York	91	59	.607
Philadelphia	79	72	.523
Cleveland	75	76	.497
Detroit	75	79	.487
Chicago	67	83	.447
Boston	63	86	.423
St. Louis	55	96	.364

Results Sept. 30

Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 13, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 7, New York 2.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 0.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 1.

Results Oct. 1

New York 6, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 2, Washington 0 (11 innings).
Detroit 5, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 2.

Babe Ruth, that big fellow who everyone says is through as a regular in the New York Yankee lineup, went back to the pitcher's box yesterday at Yankee Stadium and won the final baseball game of the American League's regular season. It was the first time in several years that Ruth has gone to the box and although he was not in top form, he did very well considering the fact that he hasn't done any pitching.

For five innings he shut out his rivals, the Boston Red Sox, but in the sixth they put on a rally which netted four runs. The Yanks, however, had the ball game practically clinched by that time with three-run rallies in the first and fifth. Ruth helped his own cause by scoring the first run in the opening inning with his thirty-fourth homer of the campaign. He beat out Lou Gehrig by the margin of two.

Ruth no doubt realizes as well as anyone that he may have concluded his last season as a regular. Probably that is why he wanted to pitch that final game. But he has fooled the "experts" before and perhaps he will again. It would be difficult to realize Yankee Stadium without the Babe.

Washington dropped its final game to the Philadelphia Athletics with a lineup composed mostly of rookies. Prim, a young right-hander, shut the A's out for 10 1-3 innings before weakening. The game ended with a bit of comedy when Nick Altrock went to bat as a pitch hitter and called in the Philadelphia outfield. He hit a slow grounder to Walberg, the pitcher, who chased him into the clubhouse.

A glance at the final standing of last season reveals that several changes took place. Washington was third this time last year and the Athletics fourth. The Yanks, of course, had won the pennant. Cleveland and Detroit finished the same, but Chicago went from seventh to sixth and the Red Sox climbed out of the cellar.

Mrs. Lake and Stuart Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., Oct. 2—Mrs. R. C. Lake and Mark Stuart, metropolitan amateur champion, won the mixed foursome golf tournament at the Piping Rock Club yesterday by defeating Charlotte Glutting and Robert A. Lester, winners of the qualifying round medal, in the final round, 4 and 3. This gave them the first legs on the new Mrs. Marshall Field Trophies. Mrs. Lake and Stuart played the last eight holes in 1 under par.

Japanese Swimmer Breaks Two Records

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Oct. 2

HIDEKO MAEHATA, Japanese woman swimmer, bettered two world's records for the breaststroke here yesterday.

She was clocked in 6m. 24.8s. for the 400 meters, and in 8m. 3.8s. for the 500 meters. The listed 400-meter mark of 6m. 38.4s. was set by J. Kastein of Holland in 1932. C. Wotenholme of Great Britain set the last 500-meter record at 8m. 23.8s. in 1931.

Berger's Home Run Places Braves In The First Division

National League
(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	61	.599
Pittsburgh	87	67	.565
Chicago	86	68	.558
Boston	83	71	.539
St. Louis	82	71	.536
Brooklyn	65	88	.425
Philadelphia	60	92	.395
Cincinnati	58	94	.382

Results Sept. 30

Philadelphia 2, Boston 1 (10 innings).
New York 4, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 12, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

Results Oct. 1

Boston 4, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 5, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 5.
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 5 (10 innings).
Chicago 7, St. Louis 1.

The regular National League baseball season reached its end yesterday in four cities, but for Boston it ended in a blaze of glory.

Since being forced out of the pennant race by the Giants several weeks ago, the Braves have held tightly to fifth place, at the top of the second division. Recently, however, they started a winning streak which reached its climax yesterday at Braves Field, placing the Tribe in fourth place. In the last seven games, the Braves won five, tied one with Brooklyn and lost one to the Phillies.

Yesterday Reg Grabowski of the Phillies completely checked the Boston club for six innings and it looked as if Bill McKechnie had again missed placing his team in the money. However, in the seventh inning Wally Berger, the big slugging outfielder of the Braves, went to bat as a pinch hitter with the bases full and drove one of Grabowski's pitches into the distant left-field bleachers for his twenty-seventh home run of the season. That drive gave the Braves four runs and fourth place in the standing, which will eventually mean about $15,000 to the club, most of which will be divided among the players. While this was taking place the Chicago Cubs were defeating the St. Louis Cardinals, 7 to 1.

The Giants finished up their season by defeating the Dodgers on Saturday and losing to the same club on Sunday. Bill Terry used Fred Fitzsimmons on Saturday, giving the veteran his final warm-up before the series, and used young Johnny Salveson yesterday.

The Pirates finished the season five games in back of the Giants. Only one game separate the Cubs and Pirates, with 2½ contests between the Cubs and Braves. The Cardinals went into fifth place by the margin of half a game.

El Lagarto Wins President's Cup For Speed Boats

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The President's Cup passed into the hands of a new champion Saturday as George C. Reis of Lake George, N. Y., flashed his gold cup champion, El Lagarto, over 30 miles of dancing water to sweep the two final heats of the three-part race.

Reis thus stands as the United States water speed king in a class second only to Gar Wood's international champions. His recent capture of the gold cup at Detroit and his victory over the high-speed field during the two days of the seventh President's Cup regatta gave him the class title without a demurrer.

Reis's average speed for the full 45-mile race was 53.768 miles per hour. He finished the final heat under wraps in order to save his engine, being clocked for an average of only 50.692 m. p. h. for the last 15 miles. El Lagarto was meeting her match Saturday, however, until engine trouble forced the Ethyl-Ruth III, owned by John Shibe of Philadelphia, from the second heat.

Driven by F. G. Ericson of New York, one of Horace Dodge's drivers, who raced despite the vehement protests of the President's Cup committee, the Ethyl-Ruth was a mile ahead of El Lagarto when her oil pressure failed.

Ericson set a new President's Cup lap record before being forced out. He negotiated the difficult 2½-mile course at an average speed of 60.810 m. p. h. Reis held the old record of 53.108 m. p. h.

Little World Series Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	3	3	.500
Buffalo	3	3	.500

Result Sept. 30

Buffalo 7, Columbus 3.

Result Oct. 1

Buffalo 7, Columbus 4.

Buffalo Evens Series

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—The Little World Series stood at three games apiece today, Buffalo of the International League having won the sixth game from Columbus of the American Association, 7 to 4, here yesterday. Charley Perkins, left-handed star of the Buffalo Bisons, was too much for the Red Birds, allowing only seven hits and striking out seven. "Left" Milstead scored his second Little World Series triumph on Saturday as he set the Red Birds down with 10 scattered hits and the Bisons touched four pitchers for a 7-to-3 victory.

Conacher for Graham

TORONTO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Lionel Conacher, defense man of the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League, has been traded to the Chicago Blackhawks for Teddy Graham, it was understood in hockey circles here last night.

Soccer Teams Play Tie

DUBLIN, Oct. 2 (AP)—South America's soccer football players, making the first start of a European tour, drew with the Free State League team, Bohemians, at one goal apiece yesterday.

Richards Wins Professional Tennis Titles

United States Singles Victory Gives Him Possession of Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 2—Vincent Richards, of New York, won the Gushee Rooster Trophy outright yesterday, when he won his third national professional championship at Westchester Country Club. In the final round he encountered Francis T. Hunter, of New Rochelle, and, as in all his previous matches, won in straight sets. The score was 6—3, 6—0, 6—2. Both had previously come through the semifinals on Saturday, Richards eliminating Robert Murray, of the Sands Point Club, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4. While Hunter had a harder fight to put out Robert L. Heston of Washington, D. C., 1—6, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5.

The doubles went to Richards and Charles M. Wood Jr., of Bernardsville, N. J., as they defeated Hunter and Theodore Rericha, of the New Park Avenue Tennis Club, recently organized by Hunter and Tilden. This match went to four sets, scored at 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

U. S. Professional Lawn Tennis Championship
Singles—Semifinal Round

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Robert Murray, Sands Point, N. Y., 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Robert L. Heston, Washington, D. C., 1—6, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5.

Final Round

Vincent Richards defeated Francis T. Hunter, 6—3, 6—0, 6—2.

Doubles—Final Round

Vincent Richards and Charles M. Wood Jr. defeated Francis T. Hunter and Theodore Rericha, 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

College Football Results

Alabama 34, Oglethorpe 0.
Amarillo Col. 31, Pan Handle A. & M. 0.
Amherst 38, Hobart 7.
Annapolis 12, William & Mary 0.
Arizona 8, T. 13, Redlands 6.
Arkansas 42, Oklahoma Baptist 7.
Aurora 0, Concordia 0.
Bates 19, Arnold 0.
Baylor 20, St. Edwards 6.
Beloit 22, Dubuque 0.
Bloomington S. T. 19, Northern T. 6.
Bluefield 26, South Georgia 0.
Boston College 22, St. Anselm 0.
Brigham Young 25, Montana State 0.
California 39, California Aggies 0.
California 34, Nevada 0.
Canisius 34, Baltimore 0.
Capital 7, Toledo 2.
Carleton 13, Gustavus Adolphus 13.
Carson Newman 42, W. Carolina 0.
Case 20, Ashland 0.
Catholic 37, LaSalle 6.
Centenary 27, Henderson 0.
Central Normal 13, Earlham 7.
Centre 30, Louisville 0.
C. C. N. Y. 19, Brooklyn 12.
Cincinnati 20, Rio Grande 0.
Coast Guard 25, Worcester P. I. 0.
Colorado Aggies 7, Wyoming 0.
Colorado 19, Chadron Normal 0.
Colby 12, Trinity 0.
Columbia C. 6, LaCrosse T. 0.
Coplan Lincoln 10, Louisiana P. I. 9.
Cornell 48, St. Lawrence 7.
Cornell C. 12, Iowa S. T. 7.
Cortland T. 43, Hartwick 0.
Concordia 13, Nebraska Central 6.
Dartmouth 41, Norwich 0.
Dayton (B) 21, Holbrook 9.
Depaul 19, Omaha 0.
Dixie 6, Austin 2.
Duke 37, Virginia M. I. 6.
Eau Claire T. 0, Northland 0.
Edinboro 6, Alleghany 0.
Evansville 16, Franklin 0.
Fairmont T. 25, Shepherd 0.
Florida 28, Stetson 0.
Fordham 52, Albright 0.
Furman 14, Richmond 6.
Geneva 14, W. V. Wesleyan 6.
George Washington 27, Carawba 0.
Georgia 20, N. C. State 10.
Georgia Tech 39, Clemson 2.
Georgetown 18, Mt. St. Mary 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 13, Carleton 13.
Hampden-Sydney 19, Guilford 0.
Hanover 12, Rose P. I. 6.
Hibbing Jr. 24, Duluth Jr. 6.
Holy Cross 50, St. Michaels 0.
Illinois N. 19, DeKalb T. 7.
Illinois 13, Drake 6
Illinois (R) 19, Drake (R) 0.
Indiana 7, Miami 0.
Iowa 7, Northwestern 6.
Kalamazoo 14, Manchester 0.
Kansas 14, Creighton 0.
Kansas State 28, Emporia T. 0.
Kentucky 7, Sewanee 7.
King 20, Langley 0.
Lafayette 20, Muhlenburg 0.
Lake Forest 26, Northwestern C. 15.
Lambuth 19, Fred Hardeman 0.
Langley Field 20, Langley 0.
Lehigh 19, Drexel 0.
Lincoln 10, Louisiana Tech 9.
Loch Haven 6, California T. 0.
Manhattan 13, Clarkson 6.
Mankato T. 0, Duluth T. 0.
Marshall 38, Transylvania 0.
Maryland 20, St. John's 0.
Marquette 8, Lawrence 0.
McMurrar 0, Ranger 0.
Michigan State 14, Otterbein 0.
Middlebury 7, Boston 0.
Milwaukee S. T. 38, Elmhurst 0.
Minnesota 19, S. D. State 6.
Mississippi 45, Mississippi T. 0.
Mississippi State 12, Millsaps 0.
Moorhead T. 0, Concordia 0.
Monmouth 14, Iowa Wesleyan 0.
Mt. Union 7, Bowling Green 6.
Nebraska 33, Nebraska Fresh 0.
Newberry 26, South Georgia Teachers 0.
New Hampshire 7, Lowell T. S. 6.
North Carolina 6, Davidson 0.
North Central 7, Western State N. 0.
Niagara 28, Buffalo 0.
Oberlin 12, Rochester 0.
Ohio 61, Morris Harvey 0.
Ohio Northern 10, Bluffton 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 28, Heidelberg 7.
Oklahoma 6, Vanderbilt 0.
Oshkosh N. 14, North S. T. 0.
Oregon 14, Gonzaga 0.
Oregon State 20, Montana 6.
Pacific 7, Columbia 6.
Pittsburgh 9, Wash. & Jeff. 0.
R. I. State 6, Maine 0.
Rutgers 10, Franklin & Marshall 0.
Sacramento J. C. 20, San Jose State 8.
Slippery Rock 6, Waynesboro 0.
Southern California 18, Loyola 0.
Springfield 20, East Stroudsburg T. 0.
Stanford 3, U. C. L. A. 0.
Stevens Point 15, Jordan College 0.
St. Bonaventure 7, St. Vincent's 2.
St. Cloud 14, Hamline 6.
St. John 38, St. Paul Luther 0.
St. Mary's 7, San Francisco 0.
St. Thomas 12, Western Marryland 2.
Tennessee 27, Virginia P. I.
Texas 22, Texas Mines 6.
Texas A. & M. 13, Tulane 6.
Union 7, Wesleyan 7.
Utah Aggies 28, Western State 0.
Valparaiso 26, Indiana State 0.
Vermont 36, Conn. State 6.
Virginia 39, Randolph Macon 0.
Washington & Lee 14, Roanoke 6.
Washington 32, Idaho 6.
Washington State 56, Puget Sound 0.
West Point 19, Mercer 6.
Western T. 16, Knox 6.
Western Reserve 19, Akron 8.
Wheaton 0, Northwestern (B) 0.
Wilberforce 94, West Kentucky 0.
Wooster 26, Hiram 6.

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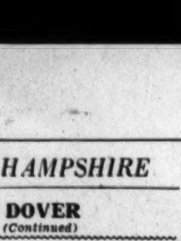

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LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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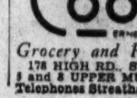

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Daily Features

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Daring Social Experiment Tried" (S. L., who requests a criticism of this newspaper headline) — "Made" would have been better than "tried." One would not speak of a trial or test as being tried; yet an experiment is a trial or test.

"Dove" (Mrs. O. P. K.)—The correspondent, good-naturedly addressing our office dog, Snubs, writes:

> We enjoy all you say and do, but did you not make quite a serious error the other day? You "dove" into the pool. You should have "dived." Ask Miss Grace M. Miller. She says there is no such form as "dove." Yes, we make many mistakes, too.

In behalf of Snubs, let us say that it might be more nearly correct to say that "dove" has not yet been accepted into cultural usage as the past tense of "dive." We are not a prophet, nor the son of one, but "dove" may yet shed its colloquial habiliments and be accepted into conversational English. The average speaker points to "drive" and "strive," and feels he has at least analogy on his side.

For the time being, however, we shall say "dived."

Immigrate, emigrate (Miss H. C. H.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence:

> The bridge crosses the (Wabash) River at the spot where the Lincoln family utilised a ferry in immigrating from Kentucky to Indiana.

One immigrates to, and emigrates from. (The man who arrived in the New World as an immigrant left the Old World as an emigrant.) The sentence might well have read ". . . immigrating to Indiana from Kentucky" or ". . . emigrating from Kentucky to Indiana." But why not use the simple, unadorned "migrating"?

Incidentally, since the bridge crosses the Wabash River (between Indiana and Illinois), we believe the writer intended to say ". . . from Kentucky to Illinois."

Typ-O-Graph No. 4

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Roswell Hylton, Wenatchee, Wash., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It may be necessary to stand back a bit, as is necessary with other art work, to appreciate this likeness of President Roosevelt, which the typewriter artist has struck off on his machine. The Feature Editor is amazed at the quality of the work which is being sent in to this feature, especially since the invitation mentioned such a small remuneration, $1.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rewarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Roswell, N. Mex.

A GIRL was about to graduate at a near-by rural school. Her father was kind and industrious, but was not able to provide the necessary clothes for her graduation.

Another student in telling of this to a neighbor, almost wept as she said that if Opal could not have a pretty graduating dress she would not be happy in her own, for they had been so happy in planning for this big day.

The neighbor decided to reward the faithfulness that had caused Opal to finish school, in spite of the work she had to do at home. A beautiful pink silk crêpe dress was soon made by the neighbor; and with the other necessary articles of clothing, money for shoes, it was placed in a box and left on the schoolhouse steps, where it was found by one of the teachers.

There were many tears of joy shed by those who witnessed the opening of the box and heard the reading of the poem which explained why Opal had received the gift:

THE FAIRY GODMOTHER'S GIFT

The Fairy Godmother was planning
this spring,
To do for some child a wonderful
thing.
She sent the fairies on gossamer
wings
To find a child who loved doing
good things.
They searched our valley far and
near,
And brought back stories of love and
cheer.
With so many children doing their
best,
It was hard to choose one and leave
the rest.
But fairies, you know, can read our
hearts
And know how well we have done
our parts.
The sweetest story the fairies told,
Was of a child with a grandmother
old.
She helped the grandmother wash
the clothes;
And helped her father hoe cotton
rows;
She washed her brothers and combed
their hair;
She helped with their lessons, this
frolicsome pair.
She took her neighbors' garden
truck and seeds;
She helped them irrigate and pull
the weeds.
The little she had she lovingly
shared,
Time nor trouble she never spared.
Now this report of the fairies was
true
And the Godmother searched to
give her her due.
She clapped her hands and said,
"Fairies, fly
And bring the pink clouds from the
western sky.
We'll take them to the elves' workshop,
And bid them spin and never stop:
Till a graduating dress they have
made,
From our western sunset's sweetest
shade.
And bid spiders spin their finest
laces,
To trim this dress in the proper
places."
The elves worked fast, 'twas not fear
of switches
That wove good wishes in all the
stitches,
'Twas love for a girl so good and
true,
And that, dear Opal, is you, just you!

In Lighter Vein

—Pearson's

Sculptor: "Do you mind a slight grin? The chisel slipped."

The Proposal

"I know what's passing in your mind," said the maiden. "I know, too, why you are calling here night after night, appropriating my time to yourself and keeping other nice young men away. You want me to marry you, don't you?"

"I—I do!" gasped the astonished young man.

"I thought so. Very well, I will."—*Montreal Star.*

Duplicity

Fraternity Man (to the caterer of fraternity house): "I can stand having hash every day in the week, but when you put raisins in it and serve it on Sunday as mince pie, I draw the line."—*Bucknell Belle Hop.*

The Name

"That's an odd name for you to give your daughter—'*Radobile.*'"

"Well, you see, she came the day after my seventh payment on the radio and the day before my eleventh payment on the automobile."—*Pathfinder.*

The Type

"Your husband told my husband that his word at home was law."

"Oh, yes? Well, it's one of those laws that's never enforced."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

A Bust

"Do you think it would be right to say that the Venus de Milo was a girl who got the breaks?"

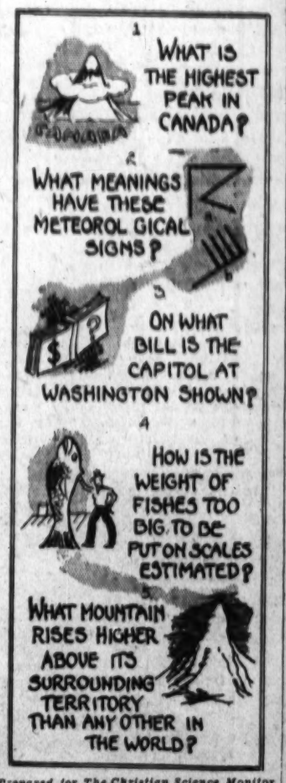
"Why not, old fellow? It's an 'armless joke."

The Reason

"I used to think you were so affectionate, Henry. Before we were married you used to hold my hands for hours."

"Well, that was to keep you away from the piano."—*Tit-Bits.*

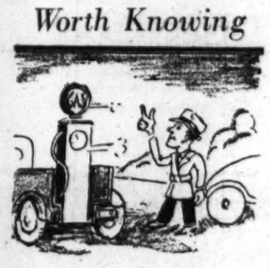
Pict-O-Grams


1
WHAT IS THE HIGHEST PEAK IN CANADA?
2
WHAT MEANINGS HAVE THESE METEOROLOGICAL SIGNS?
3
ON WHAT BILL IS THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON SHOWN?
4
HOW IS THE WEIGHT OF FISHES TOO BIG TO BE PUT ON SCALES ESTIMATED?
5
WHAT MOUNTAIN RISES HIGHER ABOVE ITS SURROUNDING TERRITORY THAN ANY OTHER IN THE WORLD?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

Worth Knowing



MOBILE GASOLINE PUMPS SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF THE BRITISH MOTORIST WHO RUNS OUT OF FUEL

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. Why is a book of history and a certain variety of palm tree alike?
2. When are two apples alike, although they may be of different varieties?
3. What word of five letters is never pronounced right?
4. What flower describes the sunrise?
5. Which of the feathered tribe would be supposed to lift the heaviest weight?
6. What is it that the more you take away from it the larger it gets?
7. Why is a slap on the back like a new fall hat?
8. A boat held 100 people, yet there wasn't a single person in it. How was this?
9. What has four eyes but cannot see?
10. What most resembles the half of a cheese?

(The answers will be found elsewhere on this page.)

For the Scrapbook

Much in Little

We give nothing until we give ourselves.

Everything that lives, lives not alone, nor for itself.

There are two freedoms; the false, where one is free to do what he likes, and the true, where he is free to do what he ought.—*Kingsley.*

Nothing worthwhile is ever accomplished by those who give up easily.

Persons with any weight of character carry, like planets, their atmosphere along with them in their orbits.—*Thomas Hardy.*

Be nospitable to every noble impulse, so that it will take up its abode in the heart and become an abiding influence.

Life's race is not won by him who can run the fastest, but by him who holds fast to high ideals.

Set your mind on big things and you will not mind petty annoyances.

The world wants the kind of men who do not shirk back from temporary defeats in life; but come again and wrest triumph from defeat.

It is good to know; it is better to do; it is best to be.

It is the victorious mental attitude, the consciousness of power, the sense of mastership, that does the big things.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

RECKON the days in which you have not been angry. I used to be angry every day; now every other day; then every third and fourth day; and if you miss it so long as thirty days, offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving to God.

—EPICTETUS

Hymnal Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 406

THE composer of this tune, St. Margaret, was Albert L. Peace (1844-1912), who played the organ for the people of Glasgow for more than 30 years, and was so beloved that Dr. Boyd of St. Andrew's said he never dared to give out the hymn "Peace, perfect peace," lest the organist should take it to himself! Peace, as a child, could read notes before words; and at the age of nine years, he was made organist at Holmfirth, Yorkshire. Later he played at several places in Glasgow, including the university, until, in 1879, he went to Glasgow Cathedral. In 1897 he succeeded W. T. Best at St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

Till 1865, when Peace went to Glasgow, the Scottish church had maintained a ban against the use of the organ in church. A large number of organs were thereafter set up, and Peace was chosen to open most of them. His playing, it is said, was noted for its strongly marked time and thunderous pedaling. He did much to popularize good music in Liverpool.

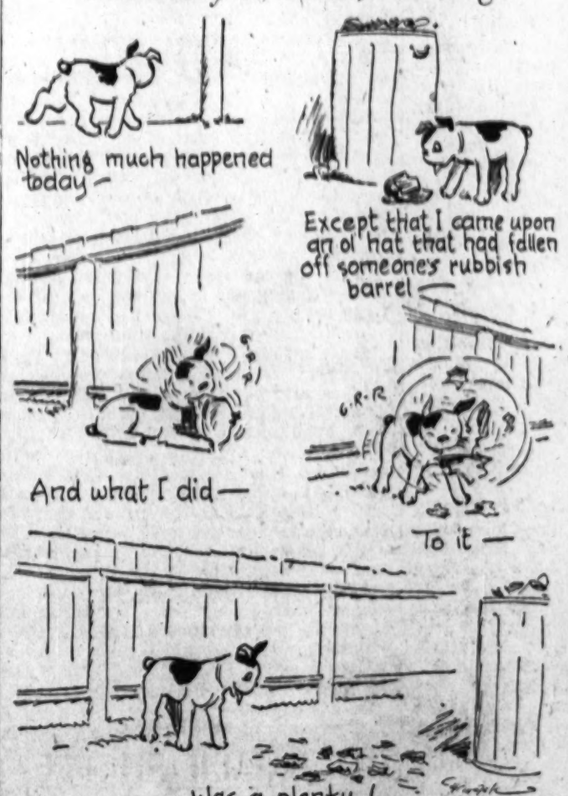
It is a pleasant coincidence that the hymn given to this tune in the Hymnal contains the words "perfect peace." They are written by a Christian Scientist, and are probably the first that have ever embodied, in a hymn, the direct address to God as Mother.

Nos. 320, 409

TO COMPARE the arrangement of Azmon with Azmon New is to see what Mason used to do with tunes. Here the melody of Carl G. Gläeser (1784-1829) appears at No. 320 in 4/4 time, as he wrote it, but with a different harmonization, while at No. 409 it stands as 3/2 measure, with harmonization differing also from Mason's. As usual, Mason has compressed the first two members of most measures into one beat, making the rather emphatic rhythm of which he was so fond.

Perhaps it was his purpose to let a little sunshine into the old world's concept of a "dim religious light," as Milton phrased it. Like the organist Peace, Mason liked, for congregational singing, a strongly marked rhythm.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Nothing much happened today—
Except that I came upon an ol' hat that had fallen off someone's rubbish barrel
And what I did—
To it—
Was a plenty!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brevities

Punch: Snails, we are told, now figure on the menu in many London restaurants. Usually, of course, they merely wait at table.

Los Angeles Times: Americanism: Telling one another just how the nation's business should be managed; wishing we knew how to manage our own.

Humorist: Barbers in some American towns are charging more for shaves. They state that owing to the depression their customers' faces are longer.

Punch: Two tube railway stations are for sale. They make excellent kennels for dachshunds of almost any length.

Riddle Answers

1. Both contain dates.
2. When they are pared (pairedt.
3. Wrong.
4. Morning glory.
5. The crane.
6. A hole in the ground.
7. Both are felt.
8. They were all married.
9. Mississippi.
10. The other half.

Amusements

BOSTON

Boston Opera House — Chicago Opera Co.
Maestro Alfredo Salmaggi, Director
TONIGHT—AIDA; Tom'w Eve., BOHEME; Wed. Mat., Oct. 4, ROMEO ET JULIETTE; Wed. Night, CARMEN; Thur., Oct. 5, SAMSON AND DELILAH; Fri., Oct. 6, LA FORZA DEL DESTINO; Sat. Mat., Oct. 7, BARBER OF SEVILLE; Sat. Eve., OTELLO.
Seats, 25c, 35c, 55c, 85c, 1.10 (inc. tax), now at Opera House box office, and Room 418 at 120 Boylston St. Tel. LIB. 2560.

WILBUR — MATS. TUES., THURS., SAT. — OPENS TONIGHT
NATIONAL DRAMATIC PLAYERS with WALTER GILBERT in
"AS HUSBANDS GO"
Mat. 25-35-55—Eve 25-50-75—Plus Tax

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Good Government vs. Party Control

ANNOUNCEMENT by Mr. Joseph V. McKee that he will stand as an independent candidate for Mayor against the Tammany incumbent, John P. O'Brien, and the Fusion candidate, Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, has thrown the New York municipal campaign into cross-currents which presage the most exciting contest in a generation.

Mr. McKee's candidacy immediately injected into the struggle factors and possible consequences which cannot yet be fully evaluated, and which perhaps only the election itself will finally disclose. His strategy plainly is to draw votes from the regular Democratic organization, which is suffering from disaffection of many of its leaders and of much of the rank and file of the party, and to attract independent support from the Fusion ticket in its fight against Tammany. How far these hopes will materialize cannot yet be forecast.

With Mr. McKee's hat in the ring, the campaign also takes on national significance. Although President Roosevelt has disavowed interference in the contest in New York, Mr. McKee's opponents hold it unlikely that he consented to run without at least tacit support of Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, New York state chairman and chief political emissary and organizer of the President. The McKee candidacy has the support of Edward J. Flynn, who has been close to the National Administration from the outset.

One of the earliest developments expected in the campaign is a demand from independents to know just what the attitude and relationship of the National Administration is to McKee. From the broadest angle of political strategy, many citizens see McKee's head-on clash with Tammany as proof that the National Administration sees the regular Tammany ticket slated for certain and overwhelming defeat and prefers to risk everything, even the rule of non-interference in a local election, rather than to see the Fusion group of Republicans and independents gain control of the New York government and the leadership of the New York Democracy pass into anti-Roosevelt hands.

The New York City Democracy is the deciding factor in the control of the state Democratic organization, and if the Administration lost the city organization it would lose its grip on the State. Should the Fusionists win, Tammany would be so badly wrecked that, with Curry and McCooey blasted from power, control of the New York organization might then fall into the hands of Mr. Alfred E. Smith and leave the Roosevelt wing of the party entirely out in the cold.

The consensus is that regardless of the outcome of the three-cornered contest, the McKee candidacy is off to a bad start. Day after day Mr. McKee dallied and delayed in deciding whether to run, and when his decision finally was announced, it found even his backers confused and mystified.

Some of the lines of attack against him were evident before the ink was dry on his statement. It was stressed that as a third party candidate for Mayor, he will be assailed for having sat silently for seven years in the Board of Estimate while president of the Board of Aldermen and contributed his three votes to bringing about the very conditions which he now declares have given the city a "mockery of government."

He attributes his unwillingness to run in the Democratic primaries against the regular Tammany ticket to the fact that he "felt that to do so would mark me as a tool of the machine, and would thus prevent my doing the job that must be done to restore our city government." His explanation will not be accepted without weighing against it the question of his courage to make the fight a few months ago before Tammany began its slide down the toboggan.

An outstanding result of the announcement of the McKee candidacy is to stiffen and stimulate the Fusion forces. The latter are under no illusions as to the additional handicaps which are now placed upon them in their fight to drive the Tiger out of the City Hall. This should lead to a realization that their chances for victory depend upon the courage and resourcefulness which they bring into the campaign.

The Humanity of Geography

IN SOME schools in England and America the teaching of geography has improved in recent years. But not so long ago it was the Cinderella of school studies. Little boys and girls were set to work on its elements just as they were set to learn writing, spelling and grammar; and then they left it; it did not accompany them, like history, literature, mathematics or languages, through the higher stages of school life, or into the university.

Only a few years ago Oxford established a "School" of Geography through which it was possible to qualify for a degree. Even today it is often degraded into a rudimentary textbook subject for children—that and no more. Yet, according to the wise and learned Lord Meston, geography as a mental equipment yields to none of the kindred branches of knowledge. It is essential to the historian, the economist, the traveler, and the student of international affairs, and "its work in removing misunderstandings between peoples may be a contribution to the solacing spirit of humanity."

The low place it has held in school and university curricula has been a sign of excessive nationalism intruding into the sphere of education. Yet, just as history is an extension of our awareness of existence into times past, so geography is its extension into the spaces around us, and the physical and human life that fills them.

Indeed, we cannot intelligently study history apart from geography. How could we get a right impression of America 200 years ago without picturing the narrow strip of territory on the eastern seaboard settled by the Colonists, and the regions of the forests and the prairies inhabited by the Indian and invaded by the trapper and the missionary? Or how appreciate the origins from which Prussia has risen if we do not remember that in the seventeenth century the power of Sweden and Poland stretched right across mid-Europe to a point where it met the European Empire of the Turks.

Today there is scarcely a problem of the world which has not its geographical aspects. The mistakes of the peace treaties were, in part, errors in geography. Trade revival depends in no small measure on an accurate knowledge of the geographical distribution of the world's goods and the needs imposed on different nations by geographical conditions.

It is time that we elevated this study to its proper place, and taught children to study the maps of the world from the standpoint of the humanities.

Counterfeit Ideals

THESE modern movie heroes do remarkable things. They play with fire and never get burned. They wade through mud up to their necks and never get smirched. They can be genteelly evil and quite despicable for half the play, then put on a baby nature like a new coat and come out at the finish as sweet as a violet. The movies can do wonderful things—but many of them are absurd.

What is forgotten in the movies is character and the most dramatic factor of all—the moral law. It works quietly to delineate a man's hidden nature upon him in a way that all may read. Or it can strike with a suddenness that is terrific. Often it takes what is the most utter secret one day and blazons it so that the world must see. The moral law is a dominating influence in human affairs. Yet save for the superficialities needed to bring about the happy ending, too often the screen overlooks it.

"Be sure your sin will find you out," is the way the Bible writes the law. It is more inexorable, the world has found, than the law of gravitation. The movies cannot repeal it.

Whatever the films may say, vice is not attractive and it does not go unpunished. Many of the scenarios would never be produced if the plot were worked out as the moral law actually would write it in real life. In place of glamour would be grief.

The moral law works to reward the right as well as to discourage the bad. The movies may some day discover this and produce deeper and truer pictures. In the meantime the boy or girl who takes an ideal from movies does it at risk.

Many movie ideals are imitation dollars. They pass for the real thing in pictureland where bad money is too often regarded as good. In the daily life of the world, they are known as counterfeits. A counterfeit will buy nothing.

New Strategy for Law and Order

ADDED evidence of an increasing tendency on the part of those charged with law enforcement to abandon defensive tactics and carry the battle to the enemy, comes from California. Los Angeles County has recently added two weapons for the harassment of the "big shots" and their camp followers in the army of criminals.

When "scouts" recently brought word of a threatened invasion by major gangsters from other sections of the country, Los Angeles did not wait for the undesirable visitors to commit some known offense. The grand jury, then in session, returned a blanket indictment for conspiracy to commit vagrancy, and the board of supervisors passed an ordinance requiring registration of every resident who within the last ten years had been convicted of a felony. Not only must the ex-criminal report to the sheriff, giving his name, address and past penal record, but he must submit to being photographed and fingerprinted, and he must report each subsequent change of address within twenty-four hours. The ordinance also provides two penalties. Failure to register is punishable by a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment, and each forty-eight-hour period during which the offender has failed to register constitutes another violation.

That the ordinance is directed against the incoming gangster is indicated by the exemptions from its provisions. The registration requirement is waived for those who have been granted a full pardon for each crime for which they were convicted, and for those persons on parole or probation under the California law, as well as for those whose probations or paroles have expired without revocation. This exemption does not apply to persons on parole or probation from other states. The ordinance, classified as an emergency measure, was drawn up and passed within the space of sixty minutes and became effective twenty-four hours later, ample evidence that the law, for all its majesty, can move swiftly on occasion.

The blanket indictment for conspiracy to commit vagrancy affords a weapon against the hoodlum, the gangster, or the racketeer who has managed to keep clear of a prison record. Bail was set at a high figure, and of the first seven defendants held under this charge none was able to furnish it.

It was not to be expected that the registry law for felons should result in the inscribing of any criminal "big names" on the sheriff's rolls, nor has this been the case. But those who are responsible for the framing of the ordinance are confident that, rather than reveal his presence by enrolling, or run the risk of lengthy imprisonment by failing to do so, the large-caliber public enemy will prefer to sojourn elsewhere.

The blanket indictment plan might, of course, be subject to grave abuse and is hardly to be justified except as an emergency measure. The registration system certainly should not be used as a means of hounding men who are trying to reform. But its effectiveness in Los Angeles naturally suggests its wider adoption.

Noises and Notes

ALTHOUGH the *caballero* in Madrid still plucks sweet music from the soft guitar, the fair object of his suit hears him not. Yet 'tis not indifference that keeps the grilled window shut nor haughty coolness that prevents flirting a fan in gracious recognition.

Noise—just plain unvarnished noise—is what causes the disappointed suitor dejectedly to return to his lodging. Strangely enough he never knew the reason until an erudite professor of the University of Salamanca enlightened him. The raucous sounds which are said to have transformed the Spanish capital into one of the noisiest cities in Europe have developed with such gradual insistence that they never reach the ear of the *Madrileño*. He is surprised, even slightly hurt at the concern expressed by visitors over the constant roar that rises from the traffic careering through the Puerta del Sol.

Fine is the touch of Castilian courtesy by which Professor Quivedo acquaints his countrymen with the fact that they live amid the dreadful din provoked by twentieth century invention. In other lands statisticians draw charts showing the peaks to which noise has mounted in past decades, and engineers compute the multitude of decibels that assault the tympanum from the earth below and the sky above. But the peaks still soar and the decibels augment. The Salamanca professor has a wiser, if more romantic way.

Quietly he reminds Spaniards that bells on the necks of oxen still tinkle; peals of harmony pour from church steeples; peddlers chant euphonious street cries, and the music of guitars falls in mournful cadence and rises in exuberant crescendo. These inheritances of ancient Spain, the professor urges, have by no means entirely vanished. Most of them remain to cheer the new Republic, but trains below the street, engines in the air, siren gongs upon the surface have muted those sweet sounds until La Puerta del Sol—the gate of the sun—has become "the portal to an active volcano."

Before such poetic propaganda the city councilors unanimously concede that something must be done about it. In the unaccustomed silences of the twilight hour the señorita once again shall listen—and hear the soft guitar.

The Casual Day

WEST of a venerable four-story block of dwellings, from one of whose windows we look out upon each new day, an elm has lifted its head through eager years to a level where the building cannot screen away the morning sun.

* * *

And we have grown accustomed to seeing the elm with its trunk and lower branches laved in a deep pool of shadow, but with its head crowned with light. Every sunny morning blazons against the blue the bright triumph of that tree.

* * *

But September rains and cooler breezes have challenged its topmost banners. Some are gone, and most are yellowing. Each morning discloses fewer of them shining as the sun climbs up and over the roof.

* * *

We are about to enter unreservedly into the gaudy gayety of the autumn season. We do not underestimate its delights, nor overestimate their cost. But this one item of expense we should like to record: a tree top that brought the dawn into a west window.

A new note in optimism has just been sounded. Thieves broke into a closed bank in a Nebraska town the other night.

* * *

The report does not state whether they fared better or worse than the depositors. It only mentions that they got nothing.

* * *

The Government is said to have better plans for opening such banks.

* * *

O. Henry could do something with a story like that. Any modern fictioneer who wants to try it has our permission to use "All for One, One for All, and All for Nothing," as a title.

A Casual Outline of Everything

Chapter X: An Unknown Quantity

This Outline aims to be not only educative but timely. It is based on the proposition that it doesn't matter what you tell people so long as you tell them in time.

* * *

That this is a controversial statement causes the author no concern, because, since we decide what shall be printed in these chapters, we always have the last word in all arguments published here.

* * *

What is the question of the hour?
Inflation.
And what is inflation?

* * *

Inflation is something that should be discussed airily—and warily. In writing about it, of course, one must strive to preserve the atmosphere of the subject.

* * *

Is inflation necessary? Definitions should help us to decide.

* * *

Inflation is that which stands between 25,000,000 American motorists and 100,000,000 flat tires. It is the very heart of the American doughnut. It's the fizz in the American ice-cream soda. It is also found in water wings and self-esteem.

* * *

Which does not prove it to be necessary. But the author never said it was. We said, was it?

* * *

The next chapter will answer another timely question.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Garden Colonies of Scandinavia

COPENHAGEN

THE American traveler in Scandinavian countries, if he have at all a reflective temperament, cannot fail to be impressed with the importance and efficiency of the social services rendered by those governments to their people. He will find the contrast with the customary inactivity of American states and cities far from gratifying to his self-esteem. And, I think, if he is a keen observer and a shrewd analyst he will perhaps discern in the great variety and usefulness of these services of the municipalities and national governments some explanation of the higher respect shown them by their peoples—a respect obviously greater than that manifested in the United States, where the tone is apt to be one of carping criticism or even of actual contempt.

Except for the always obnoxious task of paying taxes, about the only contact the citizen in the United States has with his national government is when he mails a letter or evades its now moribund prohibition law. Its activities, it is true, are multiform but of a character which, however advantageous to the country at large, are not immediately obvious to the man in the street. The municipal governments concern him more nearly, but if they keep the streets reasonably clean, maintain public safety fairly well, and provide good pavements for his automobile the citizen is apt to leave their direction to the professional politicians. There is a school of publicists, not very numerous, who have long preached the doctrine that if government, whether national, state or municipal, were charged with more services essential to the comfort and happiness of the individual citizen, the citizen would see to it that a higher type of public servants were selected.

* * *

The question is debatable. An even larger school of American publicists holds that the habit of electing second-rate or even corrupt men to office is so ingrained in our people that it would be ruinous to turn over to the state many of the activities now privately directed, such as the railroads, electric services and the telephone. As for certain other social services rendered by the governments of these Scandinavian countries they simply do not exist with us. Certainly where such services are rendered the people are more law-abiding, and more intelligently devoted to the maintenance of their governments than are we. Whether, however, the two phenomena bear the relation of cause and effect is not so certain. There are differences in the intellectual types of the two peoples which enter into the problem.

As one traveling by rail approaches one of the larger Scandinavian cities he will notice large areas covered by small patches of carefully cultivated flower and truck gardens. I noticed the phenomenon particularly in the outskirts of Gotenberg, Stockholm and Copenhagen. In each of these little tracts, which are about one-eighth of an acre each, is a small house, sometimes a mere shack, but usually a trim little cottage, well painted, often covered with vines and containing at the utmost two rooms with a small entrance hall. These are the allotment gardens, sometimes called garden colonies, and are merely pleasure places provided, with the aid of the municipalities, for the outings of the people during the summer.

Unlike our own municipalities the cities of Sweden and Denmark own or control very considerable tracts of land in outlying neighborhoods. In the case of Stockholm at least the practice was begun nearly fifty years ago of leasing these waste lots to the people for merely a nominal sum—a few kroners a year—to be used as places for rest and recreation during the summer. The practice has spread until nearly every city in Sweden and Denmark is fairly surrounded by these summer colonies. In 1914, in Sweden, there were 8000 of these allotment gardens, and the number increased rapidly, as the people were encouraged, during the war, to grow their own vegetables. It may be remembered that a somewhat similar system grew up in the United States at that period, and vacant lots and "unimproved" suburban tracts were made into individual truck gardens But we abandoned the practice when the war was over. Not so Sweden. Although the war-time peak for such gardens, 85,000, was in 1918, there are still well above 30,000 in the various Swedish cities.

* * *

The relation of the municipality to these colonies differs with different cities. In some the city took waste land, cleaned and drained it, built roads to it and then rented it to available "colonists" at a fixed and trivial sum per year. In other cities the land in its native state is sold to colonists who form coöperative societies to hold and improve it. In either instance the municipality reserves the right to repossess the land if its growth, or other causes, make its use peremptory. The colonists, who have banded themselves together in coöperatives which have now become politically powerful, are trying to get this phase of the law repealed, so that their holdings may be perpetual. Perhaps if that were done a higher type of buildings would be erected, but that would change the whole idea and theory of the allotments. They are not intended to encourage the erection of permanent residences. The methods of assisting in the completion of model housing plans, or the creation of garden cities which are in vogue in most Scandinavian cities, covers that. They are merely intended to offer to the humbler citizen an opportunity to acquire a little piece of land on which he may putter on a Sunday afternoon, and a small cabin which he may occupy in warm weather. Indeed the erection of anything like a commodious or permanent residence on these plots is specifically prohibited by law.

Out to these suburban gardens go every afternoon from the crowded cities thousands of people, young and old, male and female, on the ever-present bicycle, which makes traffic a terror over here. I could not but reflect as I watched this exodus in Stockholm and in Copenhagen, how vastly greater would be the throngs from an American city, if with us there existed the public feeling and the vision that would lead our municipalities to help their working classes in the same way. With our shorter working hours, our long week-ends, our longer summer seasons and the almost universal possession of flivvers, the garden colonies could be made a great contribution to the comfort and entertainment of our people.

Why has no American city undertaken to establish them?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Mr. Insull's Activities

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of September 2 there is an editorial headed "The Insull Boom."

Having had considerable to do in the earlier years of Mr. Insull's activities down through Indiana and Kentucky, in the establishment of a market for the preferred stocks of some of his companies, the last paragraph of your editorial, in which it is stated, "People hastened to buy the securities he offered merely because they carried his name" was not true according to my experience. People bought the future possibilities and certainty of the electric light, power and public utilities industry when they bought Insull securities, and not the name of Samuel Insull. Our men were trained to sell the business and not personalities. It may be true in the very latest years, and particularly around Chicago, that Mr. Insull's name came to mean a lot when attached to an issue of stocks or bonds offered for sale, but during the years of 1919 up to 1927 through Indiana and Kentucky stock sales were made on the strength of the investment opportunity in the business and the nature of the industry.

The opening words of the first sentence of this article don't come up to my high regard for the Monitor, "That forlorn fugitive in Greece, Samuel Insull." If it were not for the fact that the writer of this editorial permitted it to be overshadowed by a tainted thought in its inception, enough is written therein to really bring out the enormous amount of good which Mr. Insull stands for today. "He built up a $3,000,000,000 electric empire." He did not cause the great business failure for which he is accused. Mr. Insull is a victim of the times. He is being not only prosecuted but persecuted. "Mr. Insull stepped up the industrial progress of the world by producing cheaper electricity. The good he did heightens (the) gigantic tragedy" (not "his gigantic tragedy," as stated in your editorial).

"Thanks to this man (Why say "without a country"?), electricity came into its many uses in business and in the home much more swiftly than it would have otherwise." And for my purpose in writing you this letter, I could quote exactly word for word from your own editorial in which Mr. Insull is praised, on down to next to the last paragraph, where it is written, "Toward the end he built too much and too rapidly. As a financier he crashed." The Monitor in this statement is aiding terribly in the injustice that is being done to Mr. Insull. He didn't "build too much"!

Samuel Insull did not "crash" as "a financier." He was brought down. Samuel Insull was brought down from his honorable position of leader of his companies by the same evil forces that have brought down other of our worthy leaders. His was a human structure, a successful business organization (so-called) until certain interests saw fit to annihilate him and his business. It is the belief of many that he and his organization were as certainly "put on the spot" as was ever true in any "gang warfare" or business maneuver, and when Mr. Insull permitted the business, under his charge, to expand into the eastern part of the United States beyond certain imaginary boundaries, he was a "marked man." The business was, of course, the means through which the execution had to be brought about.

O. C. WRIGHT.

Louisville, Ky.

[Editor's Note.—The editorial referred to, without judging Insull financing, did attempt—at a time when public hatred is stirred and attention directed only at the failure and destruction recently connected with his career—to point out the success and constructive good achieved by him in facilitating a wider use of electricity. Public clamor for a scapegoat may be most unfair, but one of the best ways to silence it is by appeal to—and not evasion of—the courts, which, however faulty, are still ruled by law, not by mobs.]

Some Points Overlooked in Boycotting

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Patriotism is a beautiful thing, but many times patriotic fervor is misused. Many times under its influence people become as a frenzied mob, out to get someone, often punishing the innocent instead of the guilty. Such is the attempt to enlist the patriotism of the people to boycott the productions of the Henry Ford factories. Are the thousands of men in his employ being considered?

His activities in the past give no indication that Henry Ford is not among the most patriotic citizens of the United States. He sees so much farther ahead than most thinkers of this age that it seems reasonable to suppose that there is a good purpose back of his delay in signing the NRA code. Some of the ideas he has been using in his business have been adopted by the NRA, that is, shorter hours, higher wages and better living conditions for the working class of people.

Thoughtful people should consider what a boycott could do. It could mean a complete shutdown of his factories and sales agencies that employ thousands and add those thousands to the list of the unemployed; it could bring financial ruin to many men conducting those agencies, and finance companies who have financed the agencies and the purchase of such cars and tractors on monthly payment plans. It could flood the used car market with many unpaid for cars. It would affect insurance companies, rubber and other industries. Every section of the country would feel the effects of such a boycott. Automobile prices would increase and the purpose of the NRA would be affected in a marked degree. The least one affected would be Henry Ford. He can live without the income from his factories; such an attack would bring out unseen resources and finer qualities and he would rise above it.

Should a man be called unpatriotic who has benefited the working class of people by making it possible for them to use automobiles and tractors, who has no age limit for his employees, who has kept wages up, automobile prices down, who long ago realized that low wages, the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and unemployment would destroy the buying power of the people.

Many feel that if there were more men like Henry Ford in control of the nation's wealth and government, fewer codes would be necessary. There are many noble men and women in control of our government, yet many know that if as stringent a law were passed and enforced for crooked politicians as there is being passed for kidnapers, there would be rapid improvement in our country, there would be more regard for law and order, and there would be no delay in signing any codes deemed good for the people.

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An Example for Americans

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the front page of the Monitor of August 25 we read a news item entitled "Poppy Provinces Sacrifice Crops to Oust Opium." The item states, "An entire absence of the opium poppy . . . is reported in the provinces of Honan and Anhwai," in China.

The writer of the report speaks of the many unsuccessful efforts in suppressing opium during recent years, and adds: "The present successful result is all the more noteworthy, especially as it means the forgoing in a time of special financial straitness of scores of thousands of dollars collected in previous years as a special opium tax."

The writer further states: "Credit for this achievement must be given to a magistrate, Mr. Wang Bao-chai, who took his soldiers out to different parts of his district, and personally supervised destruction of the poppy flowers." The moral courage and the fine type of citizenship exhibited by this official of China stands out in striking contrast with those in high official positions in our own country, who, instead of suppressing an evil whose influence is destructive to the health and morals of our people, are bending every effort to increase its production and break down the law controlling it.

Seattle, Wash. MRS. ADELA S. HAWLEY.